THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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For the Sunday Appeal.]

MARGARETTE.

BY MRS. J. E. BRANDER.

The dawn is cleaving the Eastern sky;
The golden splendors are flashing high.

Our Southern forests, in dewy sheen,
Show deeper tints 'mid the glowing green—

Amber and crimson and russet brown,
Mingling their beauty for Autumn's crown,

Twining, in most fantastic shape,
The crimson berry and dewy grape.

'Tis a morn when life is buoyant and free,
And the bounding pulse leaps merrily.

When the eye is bright and the cheek is red,
And no sigh regrets o'er the Summer dead.

For, though her beauties were rich and rare,
She lived in a languid, sultry air,

But Autumn's breath is buoyant and free,
And the bounding pulse leaps merrily.

Yet even on such October dawn
As now lights up the dew-gemmed lawn,

Life's sun in a dismal shadow set,
Shrouding our peerless Margarette.

As the first glad rays through the window bent,
The maiden's soul to Paradise went.

Glad upspringing to region blest,
Yet we, by a depth of woes, possest.

An angel in beauty—an angel in heart—
She made in our household the brightest part.

With a chastened splendor her dark eyes smiled—
Womanhood taking the place of the Child,

And her crimson lip was ripe and rare,
And the rose on her cheek was passing fair,

And the tones of her voice were tender and sweet,
With the richest melody replete.

When she sang, 'twas the note of the gentle dove—
Sadness mingled with pleading love.

With a far-off look in her lustrous eyes
As if seeking that love above the skies.

But the highest beauty of Margarette,
Like pictures of gold in silver set,

Was the grace and truth and purity
That invested her life with sanctity.

Nothing of malice, or envy, or strife,
Ever shaded the maiden's life.

Most like an angel she ever seemed,
And thus by loving hearts was deemed.

But e'en in the buoyant October morn,
Our angel from our clasp was torn.

And, therefore, this morn is sad for me,
Because she filled with haunting memory,

And the gorgeous leaflets gloomily wave,
Because they rustle above her grave.

And the buoyant winds, as they rock the leaf,
Mock my ever-present grief.

My house is silent, and her lute
Lieth all dust-laden and mute.

Where once she sang like Summer-bird,
No young voice is ever heard.

Sitting lonely beside my door,
I watch the lights of that far-off shore—

That shining shore where I shall yet
Greet the angel Margarette!

OCTOBER 3, 1868.

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

As Described by Benj. Disraeli, now Premier of England

[The following extract is a conversation supposed to have taken place in a garden at Bethany, near Jerusalem, between a young English nobleman, well versed in the Protestant religion, and a maiden, glorying in her direct descent from the great Sheikh Abraham. It is from Disraeli's celebrated novel "Tancred," which abounds in arguments highly favorable to the Jews, and can be read with profit by every Israelite, as the ideas contained herein are ennobling to the mind; and it is gratifying to find one, in the author's high position, paying such truthful tributes to our ancestors and the founders of our inspired religion. C. A. H.]

"You Franks love Bethany?"

"Naturally, a place to us most dear and interesting."

"Pray, are you of those Franks who worship a Jewess, or of those who revile her, break her images and blaspheme her pictures?"

"I venerate, though I do not adore, the mother of God," said Tancred, with emotion.

"Ah! the mother of Jesus!" said his companion. "He is your God. He lived much in this village. He was a great man, but he was a Jew; and you worship him."

"And you do not worship him?" said Tancred, looking up at her with an enquiring glance and with a reddening cheek.

"It sometimes seems to me that I ought," said the lady, "for I am of his race, and you should sympathize with your race."

"You are then, a Hebrew?"

"I am of the same blood as Mary whom you venerate, but will not adore."

"You just now observed," said Tancred, after a momentary pause, "that it sometimes almost seems to you that you ought to acknowledge my Lord and Master. He made many converts at Bethany, and found here some of his gentlest disciples. I wish you had read the history of his life."

"I have read it. The English bishop here, has given me the book. It is a good one, written, I believe, entirely by Jews. I find in it many things with which I agree; and, if there be some from which I dissent, it may be that I do not comprehend them."

"You are already half a Christian!" said Tancred with animation.

"But the Christianity I draw from your book does not agree with the Christianity which you practice," said the lady, "and I fear, therefore, it may be heretical."

"The Christian church would be your guide."

"Which?" inquired the lady; "there are so many in Jerusalem. There is the good bishop who presented me with this volume, and who is himself a Hebrew—he is a church; there is the latin church, which was founded by a Hebrew; there is the Armenian church, which belongs to an Eastern nation, who, like the Hebrews, have lost their country and are scattered in every clime; there is the Abyssinian church, who hold us in great honor, and practice many of our rites and ceremonies; and there are the Greek, the Maronite, and the Coptic churches, who do not favor us, but who do not treat us as grossly as they treat each other. In this perplexity, it may be wise to remain within the pale of a church older than all of them, the church in which Jesus was born, and which he never quitted, for he was born a Jew, lived a Jew, and died a Jew; as became a prince of the house of David, which you do, and I must acknowledge him to have been. Your sacred genealogies prove the fact; and if you could not establish it, the whole fabric of your faith falls to the ground."

"If I had no confidence in any church," said Tancred, with emotion, "I would fall down before God and beseech Him to enlighten me; and in this land," he added in a tone of excitement, "I cannot believe that the appeal to the Mercy-seat would be made in vain."

"But human wit ought to be exhausted, before we presume to invoke divine interposition," said the lady.

"I observe that Jesus was as fond of asking questions as of performing miracles; an enquiring spirit will solve mysteries. Let me ask you—you think that the present state of my race is penal and miraculous?"

Tancred gently bowed assent.

"Why do you?" asked the lady.

"It is the punishment ordained for their rejection and crucifixion of the Messiah."

"Where is it ordained?"

"Upon our heads and upon our children be his blood."

"The criminals said that, not the judge. Is it a principle of your jurisprudence to permit the guilty to assign their own punishment? They might deserve a severe one. Why should they transfer any of the infliction to their posterity? What evidence have you that Omnipotence accepted the offer? Is it not so announced in your histories? Your evidence is the reverse. He whom you acknowledged omnipotent, prayed to Jehovah to forgive them on account of their ignorance. But admit that the offer was accepted, which, in my opinion, is blasphemy, is the cry of a rabble at a public execution to bind a nation? There was a great party in the country not disinclined to Jesus at the time, especially in the provinces where he had labored for three years, and, on the whole, with success; are they and their children to suffer? But you say they became Christians. Admit it. We were originally a nation of twelve tribes; ten, long before the advent of Jesus, had been carried into captivity and scattered over the East and the Mediterranean world; they are probably the source of the greater portion of the existing Hebrews; for we know that even in the time of Jesus, Hebrews came up to Jerusalem at the passover from every province of the Roman empire. What had they to do with the crucifixion or the rejection?"

"The fate of the ten tribes is a deeply interesting question," said Tancred, "but involved, I fear, in inexplicable obscurity. In England, there are many who hold them to be represented by the Affghans, who state that their ancestors followed the law of Moses. But, perhaps, they ceased to exist and were blended with their conquerors."

"The Hebrews have never blended with their conquerors," said the lady, proudly. "They were conquered frequently, like all small situated amid rival empires. Syria was the battle-field of the great monarchies. Jurusalem has not been conquered oftener than Athens, or treated worse; but its people, unhappily, fought too bravely and rebelled too often, so at last they were expatriated. I hold that, to believe that the Hebrew communities are, in a principal measure, the descendants of the ten tribes, and of the other captivities preceding Christ, is a just and fair, and sensible inference, which explains circumstances that otherwise could not be explicable. But, let that pass. We will suppose all the Jews in the cities of the world, to be the lineal descendants of the mob who shouted at the crucifixion. Yet another question! My grandfather is a Bedoueen Sheikh, chief of one of the most powerful tribes of the desert. My mother was his daughter. He is a Jew—his whole tribe are Jews—they read and obey the five books of Moses, live in tents, have thousands of camels, ride horses of the Nedjed breed, and care for nothing excepting Jehovah, Moses and their mares. Were they at the crucifixion, and does the shout of the rabble touch them? Yet my mother married a Hebrew of the cities, and a man, too, fit to sit on the throne of King Solomon; and a little Christian Yahoor with a round hat, who sells figs at Smyrna, will cross the street if he see her, lest he should be contaminated by the blood of one who crucified his savior; his savior being, by his own statement, one of the princess of our royal house. No; I will never become a Christian, if I am to eat such sand! It is not to be found in your books. They were written by Jews, men far too well acquainted with the subject to indite such tales of the Philistines as these!"

Tancred looked at her with deep interest as her eyes flashed fire, and her beautiful cheek was for a moment suffused with the crimson cloud of indignant passion; and then he said "You speak of things that deeply interest me, or I should not be in this land. But tell me, it cannot be denied that, whatever the cause, the miracle exists, and that the Hebrews, alone of the ancient races, remain, and are found in every country—a memorial of the mysterious and mighty past."

"Their state may be miraculous without being penal. But why miraculous? Is it a miracle that Jehovah should guard His people? And can He guard them better than by endowing them with faculties superior to those of the nations among whom they dwell?"

"I cannot believe that merely human agencies could have sustained a career of such duration amid such vicissitudes."

"As for human agencies, we have a proverb: 'The will of man is the servant of God.' But, if you wish to make a race endure, rely upon it you should expatriate them. Conquer them and they may blend with their conquerors; exile them, and they will live apart and forever. To expatriate is purely oriental, quite unknown to the modern world. We were speaking of the Armenians—they are Christians, and good ones, I believe."

"I have understood very orthodox."

"Go to Armenia, and you will not find an Armenian. They are an expatriated nation, like the Hebrews. The Persians conquered their land, and drove out the people. The Armenian has a proverb, 'In every city of the East, I find a home.' They are everywhere, the rivals of my people, for they are one of the great races, and little degenerated; with all our industry, and much of our energy; I would say, with all our human virtues, though it cannot be expected that it should possess our devine qualties; they have not produced gods and prophets, and are proud that they can trace up their faith to one of the obscurest of Hebrew apostles, and who never knew his great master."

"But the Armenians are found only in the East," said Tancred.

"Ah!" said the lady with a sarcastic smile, "It is exile to Europe, that is the curse; well I think you have some reason. I do not know much of your quarter of the globe; Europe is to Asia what America is to Europe. But I felt the winds of the Euxine blowing up the Bosphorus, and, when the Sultan was going to cut off our heads for helping the Egyptians, I passed some months at Vienna. Oh! how I sighed for my beautiful Damascus."

"And for the garden at Bethany?" said Tancred.

"It did not exist then. This is a recent creation," said the lady. "I have built a nest in the chink of the hills, that I might look upon Arabia; and the palm-tree that invite you to honor my domain was the contribution of my Arab grandfather to the only garden near Jerusalem. But I want to ask another question—what, on the whole, is the thing most valued in Europe?"

Tancred pondered; and, after a slight pause, said, 'I think I know what ought to be most valued in Europe; it is something very different from what, I fear, I must confess is most valued there. My cheek burns while I say it; but I think, in Europe, what is most valued is—money."

"On the whole," said the lady, "he that has the most money there is the most honored?"

"Practically, I apprehend so."

"Which is the greatest city in Europe?"

"Without doubt, the capital of my country, London."

"Greater I know it is than Vienna; but is it greater than Paris?"

"Perhaps, double the size of Paris.

"And four times that of Stamboul! What a city! Why 'tis Babylon! How rich the most honored must be there. Tell me, is he a Christian?"

"I believe he is one of your race and faith."

"And in Paris—who is the richest man in Paris?"

"The brother, I believe, of the richest man in London."

"I know all about Vienna," said the lady smiling, "Cæsar makes my countrymen barons of the empire, and rightly, for it would fall to pieces in a week without their support. Well, you must admit that the European part of the curse has not worked very fatally."

"I do not see," said Tancred thoughtfully, after a short pause, "that the final dispersion of the Hebrew nation is it all essential to the great object of the Christian scheme. If a Jew did not exist, that would equally have been obtained."

"And what do you hold to be the essential object of the Christian scheme?"

"The Expiation."

"Ah!" said the lady, in a tone of much solemnity, "that is a great idea: in harmony with our instincts, with our traditions, our customs. It is deeply impressed upon the convictions of this land. Shaped as you Christians offer the doctrine, it loses none of its sublimity; or its associations, full at the same time of mystery, power and solace. A sacrificial Mediator with Jehovah, that expiatory intercessor born from the chosen house of the chosen people, yet blending his inexplicable nature, the divine essence, with the human elements, appointed before all time, and purifying by his atoning blood, the myriads that preceeded and the myriads that will follow us, without distinction of creed or clime. This is what you believe. I acknowledge the vast conception, dimly as my brain can partially embrace it. I understand this much: the human race is saved, and without the apparent agency of a Hebrew prince, it could not have been saved. Now, tell me: suppose the Jews had not prevailed on the Romans to crucify Jesus, what would have become of the Atonement?"

"I cannot permit myself to contemplate such contingencies," said Tancred. "The subject is too high for me to touch with speculation. I must not even consider an event that had been pre-ordained by the Creator of the world for countless ages."

"Ah!" said the lady, "pre-ordained by the Creator of the world for countless ages! Where, then, was the inexplicable crime of those who fulfilled the beneficent intention? The holy race supplied the victim and the immolators. What other race could have been entrusted with such a consummation? Was not Abraham prepared to sacrifice even his son? And with such a doctrine, that embrace all space and time; nay more, chaos and eternity; with divine persons for the agents, and the redemption of the whole family of man for the subject—you can mix up the miserable persecution of a single race! And this is practical not doctrinal Christianity. It is not found in your Christian books, which were all written by Jews; it must have been made by some of those churches to which you have referred me. Persecute us? Why, if you believed what you profess, you should kneel to us! You raise statues to the hero who saves a country. We have saved the human race, and you prosecute us—for doing it."

"I am no persecutor," said Tancred, with emotion, "and, had I been so, my visit to Bethany would have cleansed my heart of such dark thoughts."

"We have some conclusions in common," said his companion, rising. "We agree that half Christendom worship a Jewess, and the other half a Jew. Now, let me ask you one more question. Which do you think should be the superior race; the worshipped or the worshippers?"

Tancred looked up to reply, but the lady had disappeared.

The Oldest House in America.

By far the most interesting as well as the most abused of Medford antiquities is the old brick house built by Governor Matthew Cradock in 1634, the oldest house probably in the United States. The early dwellings of the Jamestown and Plymouth settlers have long since disappeared; but this building with its solid walls, eighteen inches thick, has stood here on the quiet bank of the Mystic for more than two centuries. Cradock was a wealthy London merchant before he emigrated, and the house was a costly one for those times. It is two low stories in hight with a curb roof, and low, almost square windows. In the upper part of the walls near the eaves are two or three "ovals" or apertures, twenty inches in hight by sixteen in width, around which the bricks were laid in the manner of an arch. Some of these are now filled up with brick, or with a pane of glass, and whether they were intended for loop-holes in case of war or for ornament is not known. Inside there used to be fire-proof closets and other elaborate apartments of a frontier dwelling, but I presume many remodelings have destroyed the original plan of the interior. It has long been treated as if it were only a mean house, fit for poor tenants to live in. Several years ago, Brooks, in his history of Medford, pointed out the importance of its preservation as a historical relic, but nothing has ever been done about it, and here, within five miles of the modern Athens, this, the oldest house in New England, and probably in America, stands unthought of and uncared for, except as its owner calculates the price of rent.—*Boston Letter.*

From the N. O. Picayune.]

WOMAN'S WORK.

Darning little stockings
For restless little feet;
Washing little faces
To keep them fresh and sweet;
Hearing Bible lessons,
Teaching catechism,
Praying for salvation
From heresy and schism,
Woman's work!

Sewing on the buttons,
Overseeing rations,
Soothing with a kind word
Other's lamentations;
Guiding clumsy Bridgets,
Coaxing sullen cooks,
Entertaining company,
And reading recent books,
Woman's work!

Burying out of sight
Her own unhealing smarts;
Leading in the sunshine
Or other cloud hearts;
Binding up the wounded,
Healing of the sick,
Bravely mourning on ward
Through dangers dark and thick,
Woman's work!

Leading little children
And blessing manhood's years;
Showing to the sinful
How God's forgiveness cheers;
Scattering sweet roses
Along another's path;
Smiling by the wayside,
Content with what she hath,
Woman's work!

Letting fall her own tears
Where only God can see;
Wiping off another's
With tender sympathy;
Learning by experience,
Teaching by example;
Yearning for the gateway,
Golden, pearly, ample,
Woman's work!

At last cometh silence—
A day of deep repose;
Her locks smoothly braided,
Upon her breast a rose;
Lass resting gently
Upon the marble cheek;
A look of holiness
Upon the forehead meek.

The hands softly folded,
The kindly pulses still;
The cold lips know no smile,
The noble heart no thrill;
Her pillow needs no smoothing,
She craveth for no care—
Love's tenderest entreaty
Wakes no responses there.

A grave in the valley,
Tears, bitter while, regret;
Another lesson taught,
That life may not forget;
A face forever hidden,
A race forever run;
"Dust to dust," the preacher saith,
And woman's work is done.

XARIFFA.

NEW ORLEANS, September, 1868.

THE DRAMA.

A Sermon in Defence of it, by Rev. Robert Laird Collier.

From the Chicago Times, of the 8th.]

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier last evening delivered a discourse, in his church on Wabash avenue, on the subject of "The Theatre, the Opera, and the Church." His text was 1 Corinthians, vii, 31—"Use this world as not abusing it." The following is our epitome of the very able and logical discourse:

There is no danger that infidels and scoffers will ever bring religion into disgrace; but there is serious fear that the false friends and erratic teachers of religion may bring it unwittingly into shame. Among the worst things done in the world have been those done in the home of religion. That he might do no injustice to any sect, he would speak of the dissenting evangelical sects of America as representing the popular religion. No subject had been more superficially treated than that of amusement. If the drama, and if gaming, were sinful and destructive to morals, let the clergy show how, and the conscience of the people will be on their side; but as it was, all the damage was on the side of religion, because all forms of amusement had been indiscriminately denounced. Not one in a hundred of our American youths could see that the legitimate drama and opera were sinful; so that the clergy were on one side, and the moral consciousness of young men was on the other. Our American people are literally overworked—figuratively worked to death. But few had any leisure for literature, and lately he had felt it to be almost an affectation, a sort of pedantry, to begin talking with our men and women about literature, poetry, science, or anything of the sort. Shame upon us, that it should be so! The fact was due entirely to our love of gain, involving incessant work. Unless our young men were to be mere idlers and loafers, we should encourage them to spend their leisure in a proper direction. The text states the true theory of life—this world for use, never for abuse.

Everything, in its normal condition, has its use. We speak of the depravity of the race. He asked an orthodox friend what he meant by it, and his friend answered: "You know that your nature is depraved." He knew no such thing. He had no appetite, inclination or faculty that was not right. The crown of manhood was not innocency, but to keep every appetite and instinct in its right use, and never allow it to run off into licentiousness. Everything has its right use; and so with popular amusements. Mr. John Stuart Mill has spoken of the shade of sadness there was over every country that was under Puritan influence. This was accounted for by the fact that there was among them a tradition that in amusement there was a taint of sin. If we do enjoy ourselves, we feel that we must apologize for it as something not in keeping with the more serious forms of life. We do not treat the matter in a noble spirit, but in a stupid and sneaking one.

He proposed to speak first of the drama. He recognized as universal in the human race a dramatic interest. The drama is as ancient as the race, and some of our noblest literature is dramatic in form. The first chapters of Genesis probably were dramatic; Job certainly was, and so was Ruth. Shakspeare and Milton, the noblest poets of the world, were dramatists. He had never seen so much power in any pulpit, or in any preaching he had sat under, as in Joe Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It was nature, not art; so simple, so true, so beautiful, so moral. No sermon, and scarcely any pargraph ever written in the world, except that about Christ and the adulterous woman, ever so powerfully illustrated the power of love to conquer evil and win back the wanderer, as that beautiful little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius whom God has given us to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race. He wondered if any of the members of the Ministerial union ever saw Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." He would give them the advantage of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Jefferson, all were gifts of God to man. So the seeing of the legitimate drama was to be indorsed; it was an educator; it was in no wise to be apologized for. And with regard to the opera, he need only say, that so far as the legitimate opera was concerned, any one who objected to it on moral grounds must be either ignorant of it—and he thought for the most part those who objected to the opera were ignorant of it—or else there certainly must be moral weakness in the nature of such objectors. To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that human lips are capable of. A man must either be ignorant of what the opera is, or must have brought to its hearing a lascivious nature, to hold such an opinion. He granted that many did not enjoy the opera; he felt sorry for such people, because they did not know the exquisite delight of which, from lack of musical culture, they were deprived. But such people should simply say they did not like it. It was a sorry religion that would reject the opera on the sour grape principle. Then, as to the dresses, these were conventional; but as to the ballet, he admitted that the women who consented to take part in such spectacles were not fit companions for our sons and daughters. He had no word of endorsement for their character. But it might be remarked that wherever there was a noble and lofty sentiment uttered on the stage, it met with the marked approval of the audience. The music of the opera would be lost to the world, as it could not possibly take any other form. It would, in his opinion, be a sensible thing if congregations would make it a stipulation when they engaged their ministers, that they should accept a season ticket to the opera, to cultivate their taste in musical matters.

The abuse of anything is the spirit of evil brought to it. A Sister of Charity might go to the bedside of a sick man, and dress his wounds with the spirit of an angel, or the passions of a harlot. "To the pure all things are pure." To the lascivious eye and adulterous heart, there is only lasciviousness and adultery in the world. When a man speaks of the prevalence of domestic infidelity, and says that our young women are not pure, it is only his dark soul that throws its shadow over modern society. So to the pure, the opera has pure lessons; it is only to the depraved already that it ministers to depravity. Just where use ends, abuse begins. The liberality of abuse is no argument for the disuse of anything. Yet this was the logic of the popular churches; we are not to use cards, or go to the play or the opera, because these things are abused. As well might we say we ought not to wear clothes, or live in houses, because these are abused. The proper way to meet a young man was not to forbid the drama, but to forbid him to use it to feast his eyes on vulgarity anywhere. The duty of the Church, then, plainly is to raise no false standards in morality; for this begets two evils: it makes religion irrational, and hardens the conscience of the young man who must have pleasure even though it should be against his conscience. It is the duty of the Church to make a logical definition between moral right and wrong, not a fictitious one. It is its duty, first of all to make men pure in heart; to teach them never to abuse a privilege, but so to use natural instincts as to earn the blessing of God and humanity, and so that the memories they carried with them should be filled even as a picture gallery with the things that were of good report, pure, gentle, sweet, noble, long-suffering, patient and kind.

A NEW PANIC.

Poisonous Underclothing.

Some Londoner has made the important discovery, that stockings of a certain color are poisonous, and now the New York *Journal of Commerce* cautions people against wearing colored underclothing. That paper says:

The windows of gentlemen's furnishing stores in this city have been brightened up for some months past with flaming red and orange colored socks and undershirts. The display as seen from the street is exceedingly brilliant. The gaudy colors flash upon the passers-by with almost the vividness of a druggist's show-bottles. Articles so beautiful and sanctioned as the latest fashion, have met with a ready sale; though worn where they do not, in the eyes of the world, impart any charm to the wearer.

To some extent, articles of underwear, dipped in the same gorgeous dies, have found favor with the ladies; but on this point our informant is not so positive.

In England, where these goods originated and have insinuated themselves next to the cuticle of great numbers of young people, much alarm has been caused by a recent paragraph in the *Lancet*—a medical and surgical journal of high authority.

Complaint had been made to a "sitting Alderman at Guildhall" that the dye in these splendid socks, etc., caused irritation and an eruption on the skin, and eventually actual sores. We do not learn that the "sitting Alderman at Guildhall" did anything about it except to make the complaint public. The *Lancet* corroborated the statement by reference to the case of a *danseuse* at Drury Lane Theater, one of whose feet was badly poisoned by a red stocking. An eruption covered exactly that part of her foot which was concealed by her dancing shoe. The red stocking seemed to be identified as the agent of mischief, because the necessities of the ballet required the girl to wear a stocking of another color on the other foot, and that was unharmed. The injured foot soon healed up upon wearing white hose.

Many other similar cases are cited. The testimony of Mr. Crookes, the well-known editor of the *Chemical News*, is also quoted as saying:

The reason why there have been so few complaints, notwithstanding the thousands of pairs of socks sold, appears to me to be this: Normal perspiration is slightly acid, and consequently will not act upon the insoluble acid dye; under exceptionable circumstances, however, the perspiration may be alkaline, and when profuse, a little of the dye would be dissolved and become absorbed, producing more or less severe irritation on a sensitive skin. Although the combination of these circumstances would necessarily be rare, and ninety-nine men out of a hundred might wear these socks and feel no ill effects, the hundredth might be inconvenienced.

It would, therefore, be as well to restrict the use of this particular orange dye to articles which will not habitually be worn next the skin, and for these garments should be employed yellow and orange dyes, which are harmless, such as phosophine, aurine, Manchester yellow flavine, picre acid, etc.

Should one of the thousand and odd present possessors of these socks feel any temptation to throw them into the fire, let him not yield to it, but have them well washed with soap and soda, when they will entirely lose their stimulating action, both on the feet and on the optic nerve.

—There is said to be 225,000 wheat threshers in use in the United States.

—Efforts are being made to introduce the bamboo in Southern California.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Romance in a Commission House—A Nice Young Man Turns out to be a Girl in Disguise.

From the Southern Opinion.]

Our commercial centers and busy, bustling commission houses and their counting-rooms, have little of romance about them, and consequently, they are the last places where the world looks for the romantic. But very recent developments in a down town establishment have very beautifully illustrated that line of Walter Scott's, that

"Love rules his camp, court, grove and mart,"

and sheds its influence untrammeled as the sunshine, investing with its warmth and brightness the darkest and most uninviting places.

Two months or more ago, a vacant clerkship in the house referred to, was applied for and filled by a youth, apparently about sixteen years of age. He applied in response to an advertisement of the firm, "Wanted—a youth, who can write a good hand, and come well recommended." Out of sixty-odd applicants our hero (or heroine) took the palm for the neatness, legibility and regularity of his chirography; was sent for, presented himself, and was installed in the position of entry clerk. He displayed remarkable aptitude for business; was quick and accurate at figures, ever ready to run an errand or lend a hand at anything that was to be done. In manners he was polite, blushed when looked at or spoken to; wept when chided by his employers, or chaffed by his fellow-clerks because of his peachy cheeks, feminine figure, and general girlishness of appearance. Time wore on. The busy season came, and brought with it a gentleman from beyond the Blue Ridge, who had occasional dealings with the house. Desiring to examine the stock, the entry clerk was called from his stool, and instructed to show the gentleman over the floors. Their eyes met, those of the strange gentleman and the entry clerk—the gentleman stammered "Great God!" and staggered into a seat; the clerk blushed scarlet to his ear tips, then burst into tears. Then came the *denouement*. The gentleman explained that he recognized in the clerk the lost daughter of a citizen of his county; that she ran away in August last, and had since been mourned by her parents and friends as dead, as they could gain no tidings of her whereabouts or fate, though all the considerable towns of the State, including Richmond, had been searched by the father in person, aided by the police.

The daughter in clerkly disguise then explained, as best she could between sobs, and it was

"The old, old story told again."

She had loved and seen her love thwarted by parental opposition, the most relentless and unfeeling. Her lover, youthful as she, being also opposed by his parents, left his home soon after, and came to Richmond, where he was not long in obtaining employment. A secret correspondence was opened between the two, aided by other parties.

This lasted for some time, and strengthened the cords of affection, drawing the twain nearer each other, though separated by the misty mountains and many miles of cruel space. At last, in one of these fatal moments of a girl's weakness, she resolved to give up all for love—home and heaven too, if need be—and left the house one evil night when the family was absent, equipped in her brother's Sunday suit, determined to join her lover in Richmond. This she did do, and though he—timid boy—was at first frightened at the step his sweetheart had taken, she, by artful stories of her treatment at home, infused into him a manly spirit and he—bold boy—resolved to become the protector of innocence while he buried the secret of her sex in his own bosom. He took her to his boarding house, procured for her a room separate and apart from his own. It was agreed between them that she should preserve her *incognitio*, and sink her sex and identity in male apparel. Thus with his assistance, and in this disguise, she had obtained the position of entry clerk in the establishment where she was discovered as we have related.

Well, having told her romantic story, the girl, who shall be nameless, gave the address of her lover; a messenger was dispatched for him and he came. He made a clean breast of it, confessing all. They had both been industrious—working hard, each in their situation, with the one object in view, and that was marriage, so soon as they had accumulated enough money to procure a bridal *trousseau*, rent chambers and set up housekeeping. The respective parents of the truant lovers were informed by telegraph of the situation of affairs, and they telegraphed back at once, "Marry them, and send them home."

One day last week witnessed the return and reconciliation beyond the mountains. May the couple who have attained the fruition of earthly bliss through such tribulation have scores of children, and live to celebrate their golden wedding.

Marriage and the Death Rate

It is a curious and instructive fact that out of every 100,000 married persons (including widowers) at the age of 20, 626 die before attaining the age of 25, while out of a similar number of persons unmarried at the same age, no less than 1231 die before attaining the age of 25. The following table, founded on the vital statistics of Scotland, shows the comparative death rate of married and unmarried males from 20 to 85:

Ages.	Husbands and Widowers.	Unmarried.
20 to 25	6.26	12.31
25 to 30	8.23	14.94
30 to 35	8.65	15.84
35 to 40	11.67	18.02
40 to 45	14.07	18.95
45 to 50	17.04	2 .18
50 to 55	19.54	26.39
55 to 60	26.14	28.54
60 to 65	35.64	44.54
65 to 70	52.95	60.21
70 to 75	81.55	102.71
75 to 80	1-7.85	143.94
80 to 85	17.4.88	195.46

Dr. Stark, the registrar-general of Scotland, infers, from these figures, that "batchelorhood is more destructive to life than the most unwholesome trades, or than a residence in an unwholesome house or district, where there never has been the most distant attempt at sanitary improvement of any kind." We do not question the opinion that matrimony may in a thousand ways exercise a healthful influence on the human race, by ennobling its habits and enforcing sobriety, etc., but we think Dr. Stark exceeds the legitimate conclusion consequent on the premises. It must be remembered that married men are generally of a more robust and healthy constitution than bachelors, who frequently are deterred by ill-health from undertaking the support of families. This important element in the calculation has been forgotten by Dr. Stark and reasoners of his class.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Natchez *Courier*, of the 2d, contains the Eulogy in remembrance of the late William P. Mellen, of Natchez, delivered by Col. Giles M. Hillyer before the Supreme Council of the Scottish Masonic Rite during its recent session at St. Louis. We copy that portion which refers to the political character of the deceased:

In political feeling, up to 1840, Companion Mellen was what is termed a Whig, but steadily contending for State Rights doctrines. He was associated with that band of men—to which another illustrious Mason belonged—to whom the Supreme Council is indebted for great services. I allude to John A. Quitman, who, as lawyer and jurist, as Chancellor and Representative, at home and on the bloody fields of Mexico, won a name imperishable—because it was associated with all that was patriotic. You, Most Puissant, have already, in burning words, and in those sententious phrases of light and beauty which are rarely at the command of more than a single man in one generation, spoken Quitman's truthful eulogy.

After 1840, companion Mellen acted politically with the Democratic party, was appointed Postmaster at Natchez in 1860 by President Buchanan, and retained that position under ex-President Davis, until Natchez again passed under the authority of the Union. It is but due to the truth of history to say that his whole soul was enlisted, and from principle, in the cause of the South. He had married a Southern woman; a family of nine children, born in Mississippi, surrounded him; his interests, his protection for person and for property, were all connected with the State of his adoption. Physically unable to enter upon service, he sent his sons early into the struggle, to speak, to work, to suffer, and, if necessary, to die. One of them sleeps quietly upon a battle-field before Richmond; another, a Mason, returned to his home crippled; and still another came back with an armless sleeve.

The Mortar Secret.

From the *Gazette of the Association of German Railway Administrators*, the *Iron Age* takes the following report concerning the preparation of a very durable mortar, and of the experiments made with it:

"It is well known that the mortar used by the Romans made far more durable masonary than modern mortar. The modern mortar hardens very slowly, tears after hardening, does not become very firm, crumbles easily after a considerable period has elasped, and does not unite well with the building material, so that after thoroughly hardening, there is but little difficulty in removing single stones from the top layers of masonary. The modern mortar effects less a real union between the stones and bricks of masonary, but rather only lays them closer together, while the weight of the materials themselves far more insures the firm union of the layers of stone and mortar. For a lasting finish common mortar can not be used, because of the above named qualities. Neither can it be used for masonary under water, as it softens in the water, and is washed away. In investigating the mortar of old Roman masonary, it was discovered that the mortar had for the greater part been converted into silicates, which had entered into very close union with the quartz particles. It is well known that with modern mortar the formation of silicates does not take place until after a long time and then only in a very slight measure. But it is just these silicates which give mortar firmness, and at the same time make it capable of resisting the action of water, It is to the formation of such silicates that cement owes its hardness and imperviousness to water. Lately, Prof. Artus discovered a method of preparing mortar by which the silicious earth is, according to the chemical term, set free and the formation of silicates greatly promoted. The mortar prepared after this method hardens much more rapidly than common mortar, attains equal hardness with cement, and forms no tears while drying. It may also be accepted that it can be used under water in the place of cement. Still, until now, only experiments in which the Artus mortar has proved its excellence as air mortar, have been reported to us, while of its utility in the place of cement under water no confirmatory experiments have as yet been made known to us.

"The method employed by Dr. Artus is extremely simple. Take well slacked lime, and mix carefully with it finely sifted sand; when this has has been done let there be added one-quarter as much fine unslacked lime as there has been sand used, and mix throughly. While it being mixed the mass heats and the mortar may then be immediately used. Of course the unslacked lime must not be added to the mass until it is wanted for used. During the heating of the mass silicates form through which it quickly stiffens and becomes very hard in a short time. Thus mortar forms no tears. It resists all action of the water, and can therefore be used whenever durability is an object. This mortar clings so firmly that after a short time even considerable force has to be used to separate it from the building material. Experiments made with it have yielded brilliant results, so that the writer may believe to have solved the former so-called mortar secret. This is what Dr. Artus writes in his quartely periodical. An experiment known to us yielded the following result: One part of well slacked lime was carefully mixed with three parts of fine sand, and just before using, three-fourths part of fine unslacked lime was added, and the whole then throughly mixed. The mortar thus prepared was used in building a foundation wall, and after four days became so hard that a pointed iron could not be driven into it; it clung with equal tenaciousness to the stones of the wall. After two months the mortar was just as hard as stone. We have then, here, a very valuable discovery under consideration, which must also be of great account from an eneconomical point of view, when the high price of cement is remembered. It should be more definitely proved how long the mortar can be used after preparing, and how large quantities may be used at once. In following up the trace discovered, by means of rational experiments, and by making use of the scientific discoveries made in this line, it would perhaps be possible to substitute a cheap, simple mortar for the expensive cement. In the interest of science, and no less of practical application, a more definite explanation of the chemical process which takes place during the preparation of this new mortar, would be very desirable."

CROSS RACES.

Mr. Brent, who has crossed canary birds with many kinds of finches, has not observed, as he informs me, that the hybrids are in any way remarkably wild. Hybrids are often raised between the common and musk duck, and I have been assured by three persons who have kept these crossed birds that they were not wild; but Mr. Garnett observed that his female hybrids exhibited "migratory propensities," of which there is not a vestige in the common or musk duck. No case is known of this latter bird having escaped and become wild in Europe or Asia, except, according to Pallas, on the Caspian Sea; and the common domestic duck only occasionally become wild in districts where large lakes and fens abound. Nevertheless, a large number of cases have been recorded of hybrids from these two ducks, although so few are reared in comparison with purely-bred birds of either species, having been shot in a completely wild state. It is improbable that any of these hybrids could have acquired their wildness from the musk duck having paired with a truly wild duck; and this is known not to be the case in North America; hence we must infer that they have re-acquired, through reversion, their wildness, as as well as renewed powers of flight. These latter facts remind us of the statements, so frequently made by travelers in all parts of the world, on the degraded state and savage disposition of crossed races of men. That many excellent and kind-hearted mulattos have existed, no one will dispute; and a more mild and gentle set of men could hardly be found than the inhabitants of the island of Chiloe, who consist of Indians commingled with Spaniards in various proportions. On the other hand, many years ago, long before I had thought of the present subject, I was struck with the fact that in South America, men of complicated descent between negroes, Indians, and Spaniards, seldom had, whatever the cause might be, a good expression. Livingstone—and a more unimpeachable authority cannot be quoted—after speaking of a half-caste man on the Zambezi, described by the Portuguese as a rare monster of inhumanity, remarks: "It is unaccountable why half-castes, such as he, are so much more cruel than the Portuguese, but such is undoubtly the case." An inhabitant remarked to Livingstone, "God made white men and God made black men, but the devil made half-castes." When two races, both in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be eminently bad. Thus the noble-hearted Humboldt, who felt none of that prejudice against the inferior races now so current in England, speaks in strong terms of the bad, and savage disposition of zambos, or half-castes between Indians and negroes; and this conclusion has been arrived at by various observers. From these facts we may perhaps infer that the degraded state of so many half-castes is in part due to reversion to a primitive and savage condition, induced by the crossing, as well as to the unfavorable conditions under which they generally exist. *Animals and Plants under Domestication, by C. Darwin, M. A.*

The Woman and the Crow.

At a certain cross-roads in the State of Alabama stood a small grocery, or "whisky shop," previous to the rebellion, where "bust-head" and "chainlighting" were dealt out to the thirsty unwashed, at five cents a drink or tw

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.....2 50

Any one getting up a Club of Two or more for the WEEKLY *at the above rates will receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions always in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $1 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1868

THE NEWS.

The *Sun* nominates Manton Marble for Mayor of New York.

Forney is a candidate for Postmaster General.

New Hampshire will hold a Constitutional Convention.

The small-pox prevails at Mayslick, Kentucky.

Macon, Ga., is to have a colored fire company.

A cabbage has been grown near Jackson, Miss., with thirteen solid heads.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler is a citizen and registered voter of Lawrence county, Ala.

Thaddeus Stevens and James Buchanan are buried in the same God's acre.

Nuremburg is to have a statue to the memory of Hans Sachs, the shoemaker poet.

Dumas, Jr., writes that he shall stay in France until May and then visit us.

Gen. Hood is doing a good business as a commission merchant in New Orleans.

Kennedy, the Scotch vocalist, is winning golden opinions and things at Montreal

Iowa having adopted negro suffrage, the colored citizens of Des Moines jubilated.

Capt. Travis, the celebrated pistol shot, has opened a shooting gallery in Chicago.

The farmers of Middle Tennessee are raising the breed of hogs known as the Chester White.

More fine residences are being erected in Atlanta, Ga., than ever before at any one time.

The gin house of Capt. Jas. R. Magill, at Pleasant Hill, S. C., was burned on last Thursday. Loss $5000.

The "Homestead for the Gov. Wise" movement is about to succeed in Virginia among the foreign-born citizens.

The cattle disease is raging in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va. Many valuable animals have died.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Norwood, near Hartsville, S. C., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week

Col. Samuel T. Bailey, of Macon, has been appointed by Judge Erskine a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.

The people of Augusta, Ga., employ guards to watch their milk cows while they are feeding during the day to protect them from negro hunters.

The ducking season has commenced on the Potomac. But few canvas backs have as yet been killed, and other varieties are not very numerous.

The wife of Philip Hart, a merchant of Jackson, Miss., was found drowned in a cistern on his premises, in that city, a few days ago. She was a bride of but a few weeks.

A white citizen was killed by John Swope in Henderson county, Kentucky, a few days ago. This is the second animal of the kind that Mr. Swope has killed in the same locality.

Large numbers of emigrants from Iowa are settling in Gentry county, Mo. The tide of immigration to Missouri is without precedent. Three hundred families settled in Bates and adjoining counties in one week, recently.

The first train crossed over the railroad bridge at Quincy, Ill., on the 6th. The train weighing 1,000,000 pounds, was nearly two hours in crossing, and the bridge showed scarcely a perceptible tremor.

Last Saturday night, as a Mr. Watson was riding along the highway in the vicinity of Selma, Ala., he was fired upon with a gun loaded with buckshot, the charge taking effect in his side, inflicting a serious wound. The would-be assassin escaped.

Mrs. Harriet Howlett, of Merrick, L. I., on Friday of last week, saturated her clothing with kerosene and then set fire to them. She was burned to death. The act was done during a temporary fit of insanity, she was about thirty years of age.

On Saturday last a fire occurred at Lynchburg, Va., which destroyed the First National Bank and several other prominent buildings, involving a loss of about $ 0,000. The offices of several city officers were located in the Bank building.

The Anglo-Indian telegraph, running through Russia and Persia, will, it is stated, be opened for use in May, 1869. Recently a company of workmen started to commence operations along the Persian Gulf, taking 11,000 wrought iron posts, 23,000 insulators, and 600 miles of galvanized wire.

The new Methodist Episcopal church recently erected at Harrodsburg, Ky., at a cost of $9000, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies last Sunday. Revs. Doke Stevens and H. H. Monroe officiating. The sum of $1641 was collected to pay the balance due on the building. Rev. I. F. Harrison has the pastoral care of the church.

The *National Intelligencer* urges Congress, as soon as it meets, to repeal all legislation restricting the powers of the Executive. It says it would have claimed the same if Seymour had been elected, and now it insists, as a matter of principle, that the President elect should be allowed to enter on the duties of his office unstrammeled by any of the acts of Congress which tie up Mr Johnson.

The New York *Times* says it has very little doubt that President Grant will offer Admiral Farragut a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Farragut is not only an officer of heroic achievement, but a man of great administrative capacity and of extensive knowledge in all that pertains to naval affairs. He would give wisdom, strength and glory to the Cabinet of President Grant.

In Hartford, Ct., on Wednesday evening there was a general celebration on account of the election. One pleasing feature of the celebration was that a Seymour and Blair Club came out with torches and joined in the procession, bearing a banner inscribed, "Let us be friends." They were given the head of the line, and were received with tumultuous cheers.

The humor of the Boston *Post* has not been emasculated of its life by the untoward result of the 3d November election. On the 5th inst. it presented the figure of a highly jubilant chanticleer, over which is inscribed the following advertisement:

For Sale—Eight roosters, as good as new, never having crowed but once. Sample.

The one occasion on which the eight nobilbirds were joyfully vocal in chorus, was when Connecticut went Democratic.

A machine for harvesting corn, by taking the ears from the stalks while standing in the field, was exhibited at the recent State Fair in Illinois. The apparatus is constructed to strip two rows at once. The stalks are taken between projecting metal-faced fingers, and as the machine advances the butt of the ear is brought in contact with a short sickle, playing at the rear of the fingers, cutting it off, while the stalk passes under the machine without being pulled up; the ears are received into a large hopper at the rear of the machine, and discharged when it is full.

The recent earthquakes in South America and California were not accompanied with volcanic eruptions. This fact has given rise to the surmise that these countries may expect a recurrence of these shocks. Heretofore, in countries where volcanoes are to be found, the earthquake precedes the eruption, and as soon as the subterranean commotions are relieved through the craters, the shocks cease. The volcanoes appear to be escape pipes, and when these vents are choked, the internal forces endeavor to break out in other spots.

A telegram from Prairie du Chien of the 11th says: The convention called by the Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, met to-day. The attendance was large, and demonstrated that very great interest is felt in opening a channel of water communication, by the way of Three Rivers, between the lakes and the Mississippi. Many prominent gentlemen from the States mentioned, including Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, and several members of Congress, were present. Gen. Atwood, of Madison, was chosen temporary chairman, and Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, permanent President. The report of Gen. Warren, who has, under authority of Congress, made a survey of the Wisconsin, is entirely favorable to the improvement. Resolutions were adopted to that effect, and empowering the chairman to send a committee to Washington to procure the sanction of Congress.

An interesting bit of fashion gossip comes from Germany. It appears that a conference of German ladies of wealth and position has been held at Stuttgart, at which a motion was agreed to declaring the necessity of modifying women's toilettes, with a view to check the extravagance, the bad taste, and incessant changes of their vestments. The conference then directed the Association for the Education and Amelioration of the Condition of Women to organize a commission composed of painters, doctors, tailors and modistes, for the purpose of suggesting new toilettes. The *Gazette des Femmes* will publish the recommendations of the Commission, and hereafter we shall see none but the modest, sensible, economical fashions, the "Girl of the Period's" will disappear, and men will be at their wits end for something to twit women with.

The *Detroit Advertiser* of November 7th says: As the telegraph has already informed our readers, a writ of habeas corpus has been sued out in behalf of Morton and Thompson, the express robbers now in jail at Sandwich, awaiting extradition. The evidence upon which these men were discharged at Toronto was that Pat. Brown, the messenger who was robbed, was a party to the robbery, and snomated to be bound and gagged, hence no robbery was committed; or, in other words, there was an embezzlement of the Express Company's money. The second plea for the discharge of the prisoners will be urged on the ground that where there was no force used, no robbery was committed, so as to bring the offense within the recognition of the Ashburton treaty.

The Free Church of Scotland, since the separation from the Presbyterian Establishment in 1843, when nearly five hundred clergymen voluntarily resigned their homes and livings, has built nine hundred churches, six hundred and fifty manses, three theological colleges, two normal or training institutions and five hundred schools. Its average annual income for the three years previous to 1868 has been $1,850,000, and during her twenty-five years of existence, without State support, the sum raised by her amounts to over $40,000,000.

Honolulu advices to October 12th have been received by a sailing vessel. The commercial news is unimportant. There had been no foreign arrivals, and nothing later had been heard from the whaling fleet. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo. The atmosphere was filled with smoke, and the natives predicted that a great tidal wave would deluge Honolulu by October 4. Hundreds of the natives were ordered to the mountains for safety, but the prediction failed to accomplishment.

The Scottish Iron Works during 1867 produced 1,031,000 tons of pig iron. There were 161 blast furnaces in the country, of which 112 were at work, and 52 of those at work are cold blast. There were exported 483,400 tons of iron, of which the United States took 177,300, Germany and Holland, 99,000, France, 63,000, British America, 48,000 Italy, 14,200, East Indies and South America, 14,000, Russia, 9600, and Spain and Portugal, 3500. The export of British iron to the United States during 1867 was 24,000 tons larger than that of the preceding year.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and wife passed through Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday evening, November 4th, on their return trip from Europe, and en route for Montgomery.

Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of Wilmington, of the Roman Catholic Church, was installed in office by Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, on Sunday.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

A. J. Fletcher, present Secretary of State announces himself a candidate for re-election for four years, commencing with the 27th of April, at which time his commission expires.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 13th, publishes this. It "speaks for itself":

"WASHINGTON, November 12.—I've been commissioned Supervisor for Tennessee after a terrible struggle. Arnell, Brownlow, Stokes & Co., made fearful opposition. J. J. NOAH."

Two negroes and a white man committed a series of daring robberies in North Knoxville, on Saturday night last. The men of the neighborhood were absent and the thieves boldly entered the houses and robbed them of their contents in the presence of the terrified women.

The impression prevails in Knoxville that a session of the Supreme Court will be held there. Judge Smith is in the city and Judge Shackleford was expected, and there is timber in the town out of which the Governor can manufacture another Judge. It is not probable that much business will be transacted.

The Nashville *Banner* of Friday says: Forty-five counties in the State have been officially heard from by the Secretary of State. With unofficial information concerning the remaining counties, Mr. Fletcher estimates the Radical majority in this state at 30,000, and the Democratic gain at 20,000, despite the franchise law, despite the unbinding frauds committed by the Radical Commissioners of registration in every part of the State the Democracy of Tennessee may well be proud of the result. It shows that with the proper effort we may yet be redeemed.

Between the 15th and 30th of this month the furnace erected by the Roane Iron Company at Rockwood, Tennessee, will commence the manufacture of pig iron. The capacity of this furnace will be ten or fifteen tons per day. With the success of this enterprise the innumerable other sites possessing advantages for the manufacture of iron immediately surrounding it will be sought out and developed by capitalists. The freight that this will furnish to the Tennessee river will demand that it be fully opened to navigation above Chattanooga. Thus the necessities of one enterprise call forth another, and thus we move on toward a perfect system of commercial economy.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of Friday says: Last Sunday morning two men were arrested in Carroll county, near the line of Gibson county, and taken to Huntingdon, where they were tried for robbery. The magistrate before whom they were examined committed them to jail to await trial before the Criminal Court. On Wednesday night the jail was surrounded by about fifty masked men, the doors thrown open and the prisoners released and carried away. The jail was guarded, but the Sheriff's posse were overpowered and resistance made of no avail. This is one of the most daring and lawless acts that we have been called upon to chronicle in a long time.

On Thursday a bill was introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Nelson to relieve the tax-payers of this State by disposing of certain railroads, viz: Nashville and Northwestern; Edgefield and Kentucky; Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; and Manchester and McMinnville. The act empowers the Comptroller, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, as Commissioners, to sell said roads. They shall advertise proposals of sale in some paper in New York city, and Boston, and three papers in Cincinnati and St. Louis for three months. If said sale is not made, the Commissioners may extend the time for any term to secure the indebtedness due the State. They shall be empowered to lease other roads indebted to the State for interest on bonds. Passed first reading, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

The Nashville *Banner* of Friday, in speaking of the new telegraph company, says: The Southern and Pacific Telegraph Company has now under construction another line from Columbus, Kentucky, to Nashville and Memphis. It will be completed to this city during the next week. It is hoped that the people of the South will sustain this company in the extension of their lines and in the reduction of the cost of telegraphing. The establishment of an office in Nashville by this company has resulted in great benefit to our citizens. The sustaining of an opposition line guarantees to the public a continuation of low rates. The tariff to Memphis by the new line has been reduced to 75 cents for ten words; it has heretofore been $1 25.

The *Union and American* of Friday says: "A joint resolution of an important character, looking to the record of Hon. D. W. C Senter, Speaker of the Senate, and heir-apparent to the Governorship upon the expected resignation of the present incumbent, was offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Oates, of Hamilton. We were unable, after diligent efforts to procure a copy of the resolution for publication, but learn that it was declaratory of certain provisions of the Federal Constitution in the 14th, or fourteenth amendment; and applied them to the case of the Speaker as determining his ineligibility to office, and with the view of causing his resignation or procuring the vacation of his seat as Senator. This is its purport as we understand it. The reason for withholding it from the press we do not understand. Its introduction caused a considerable sensation at the capitol and in political circles."

The Somerville *Falcon* of Thursday says: "Circuit Court, Hon. G. W. Reeves presiding, has been in session three days. But little business has been transacted, owing to the difficulty in obtaining jurors, and the fact that many of the lawyers are engaged in the Chancery Court. The Court has been busily employed in purging the county of Ku-Klux, in compliance with a recent act of the Legislature, by propounding the following interrogatory to each juror: 'Have you associated with, promoted or encouraged any secret organization of persons that prowl through the country or towns of this State, by day or night, disguised or otherwise, for the purpose of disturbing the peace or alarming the peaceable citizens of any portion of this State?' We are happy to state that so far the citizens of this county have proved all right. None of the terrible Ku Klux have been discovered, the question having in every instance received a negative answer."

LANDS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

In the APPEAL of yesterday we suggested to the land-owners of this neighborhood the propriety of an immediate sub-division of their property into small farms, and the advertisement of them in concise but plain terms. In this way only can the people who desire to come among us ever be informed of what there is of land to sell, and how favorably and eligibly they can locate themselves, in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

As we desire to assist in this enterprise we propose to publish all such advertisements, conspicuously near our commercial matter, on the fourth page, at rates very much under those we usually charge, and offer our space, for this purpose only, at *six dollars per month for every advertisement of twelve lines*, and at that rate for more or less matter.

We are prompted to this step solely by considerations such as we urge upon our land-holders, railroad companies and others, to encourage to our country a class of immigrants who will assist in its development, help to re-organize the political affairs of the State, and put them on a better basis.

THE RACES.

The races over the Memphis Association Course closed yesterday with an *eclat* such as is seldom here or elsewhere witnessed. From the first to the last day the attendance increased, until yesterday those present, according to our reporter, numbered not less than two thousand, many of them ladies of the first circles, and gentlemen who could not be drawn to encourage the "sport," were it not for the confidence inspired by the officers of the Association, the admirable management, the absence of noise or vulgarity, or indeed any of the evidences of rowdyism and ruffianism, which those who do not participate in such pastimes as racing, imagine to infest and govern the course.

Three years ago the Association commenced its existence, and has been the case with every enterprise originating with us in that time, the Managers found it up-hill business to call off the public from the "meat-and bread" struggle in which all were engaged. Yet, nothing daunted, their minds made up for a glorious future, they moved along slowly but surely, and at last have gained the confidence of the community. The rest has followed.

The abundant crops, the general distribution of money, and the removal of all occasion for the anxieties growing out of the political condition of the country, have relieved our people, lightened their burdens, opened their hearts, and disposed them for the enjoyment of every species of rational and respectable amusement.

Racing, which has ever been a leading source of pleasure with the Anglo-Saxon family, by fair descent became, and was for many years, a chief amusement among the people of the South. Scarcely a city of any note in the States that formed the Confederacy but had its race course and racing annals running back into the colonial days, when our forefathers humbly copied "the Court" and kept alive their memories of the "old country" by perpetuating the running races and steeple chases for which Old England was most famous a hundred years ago. And not alone were we allied in memory and by the spirit which our sporting ancestors bequeathed us, but our best "racing stock" traced its pedigree through a long and illustrious ancestry of English "sires" and "dames" whose names comprise the roll of equine honors for many generations.

Who that can go back in memory twelve years but can recount the glories of the "Metairie" course, of our Southern metropolis. The magnificent grand stand, radiant as a parterre of flowers with Southern beauty, and the level, well kept course, upon the "turf" of which there has been made the fastest time, and the affairs of which were controlled by men like the KENNERS, of Louisiana, and the ALEXANDERS, of Kentucky, and many others from our own State whose characters as "turf men" are well synonymized by these.

How many have survived the war who remember the Nashville course, its gentlemanly and dignified stewards, attendant upon their duties with all the suavity and dignity of old times, when men were quick but polished, and carried the gentleman into all the affairs of life. What could not the walls of Nashville tell, could they speak, of the gay life that once signalized the commencement and the close of "racing time." Dating farther back than the days of JACKSON, (a famous sport and great lover of horse-flesh,) such a history would fill a well proportioned volume, and prove as interesting as any that we have had of "Queens of Song," or "Annals of the Stage." How many now forgotten names would arise, and to what associations differing from those with which their names were formerly allied. How, as memory turns back, they glide by in shadowy and misty form, those dames who once were the beauties of the "turf" and the queens' of our now disconsolate capital. "The annals of the Nashville Turf"—how redolent of the whole life of a city as famous for its sport and sportsmen as any in the world; and how worthy of preservation.

And Memphis, though young, very young in comparison with either of her sisters, she, too, has her turf annals, when before the war our city was taken in course by the gallant sportsmen of the time, and we were treated to contests of metal and bottom such as only the South could afford; when gentlemen were attracted to our city, and money changed hands freely, and truly every thing went "merry as a marriage bell." To recover for Memphis the prestige in those days achieved has been the business of the "Association." How well they have labored, and only those barren and darksome years to work in, let the success which to-day is in every man's mouth attest. On looking over our files of the week, we are struck with the increased number of visitors from day to day, and the increased number of lady visitors over all former years. The stables, too, have been of the first character for speed and bottom, and the running time and general features of the races have been of the very best character. All who have attended have expressed themselves delighted, but our visitors from abroad are loudest in their praises. So fair a result augurs well for the future of the Association and for the racing interests of our city. And we may be permitted to hope that the friendships that have been formed and been cemented on "our turf" will ripen into an affection, on the part of those from abroad, that will redound to our credit and be the means of increasing the attendance and interest at the Memphis races of 1869.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Recruiting for the Cuban expedition is said to have ceased in this city. Col. Gibbons having already enrolled 6500 men, which is 1500 more than he wants. He alleges that the whole command is to devolve upon a wealthy Havanese, who is famous as a military leader under Don Carlos and Maximilian, and who, so far, has furnished all the funds necessary. The intention is to annex Cuba to the Union. A public meeting is to be held in relation to the matter in Cooper Institute.

An elevator lying in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

As M. John T. Shumaker, Congressman elect from the Second District of New York, alighted from a Broadway stage at the corner of Amity street, he was set upon by three men. One of them stole a diamond pin, valued at $1000, from Shumaker's shirt bosom, and passed it to a confederate, who made his escape. Two of the robbers, giving their names as William B. Roberts and John E. Toneninsen, were arrested on the spot.

The *Herald's* London special says Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassadors will be officially received by the Queen, at Windsor, on the 20th inst.

At a meeting held by the various political clubs in Madrid, it was unanimously resolved to accept a monarchial form of government, not based on a divine right, but a sovereignty of the people expressed by universal suffrage.

A Mexican special to the *Herald* says the Government deems it inexpedient to bring before Congress the recent treaties drawn up between Secretary Seward and Mr Romero. The concession to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad has been formally agreed to. A bill in favor of American railroad and telegraphic enterprises has passed a second reading.

Advices from St. Domingo state that the insurrection against the Belize Government is in active progress.

The *Herald's* Porto Rico correspondent says that from 500 to 1000 prisoners are held in Oricibo, some of them being the most prominent men in the island. Those taken in arms are to be tried by military courts, and will probably be shot. The island, according to government reports, is now tranquil.

The *Herald* says a private letter from a prominent insurgent in Cuba states that the revolutionary Junta in Havana have sworn to destroy the property of every individual who shall, over his own signature, life, wealth or protection, favor the government cause. In no other case shall property be attacked.

The South American news received today states that earthquakes have continued all along the coasts of Chili and Peru. In Caipipa severe shocks have been experienced, doing considerable damage to property, but no lives were lost. A very heavy one occurred on the 13th of October, lasting nearly three minutes. Another lasted four minutes.

It is thought a bloody civil war is imminent in Chili, growing out of the support given to Evvasurriez for the Presidency.

A terrible collision occurred on East river, this morning, between the Fulton ferry boats Union and Hamilton as the latter was entering the slip on the New York side. Both boats were badly damaged. A boy named George Brower, apprentice at the printing business, was killed, and Wm. Brock, a fellow-apprentice, fatally injured. The following persons were also fatally injured: George Devor, since died; John Thompson, Alfred Hers, Francis Mearly and Wm. Cummings. The following are badly hurt, limbs broken, etc: Kate Farrell, Julia Mahon, Mrs. Quinby, Charles Gamlish, Mrs. and Miss Carrigan, Michael Hart, Wm. De Caballiro, Michael Morrell, Sarah Clark, Lizzie Clark, Charles Grass, Eliza Camperon, Mrs. Schannel, Julia Darley, Catherine Mannelly, Miss Cunningham, and a number of others, whose names as yet are unknown.

Panama advices state that the United States Consul, as well as other representatives of foreign governments, advised Americans, if increased contribution is enforced, to file protests with him, and they will be forwarded to Washington. He regards the contributions as an extraordinary tax. The various Consuls have united in a remonstrance against the tax, which is levied to aid the Revolutionists against the Government.

Dispatches from Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Fort Monroe and Richmond mention brilliant meteoric showers during the night.

The number of meteors seen here last night were 2500 by actual count.

Gen. Grant left the Metropolitan Hotel for West Point, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Gen. Dent. He will return Monday.

A Washington special says private advices from authoritative English sources are to the effect that the English Government has agreed to withdraw her title of joint occupancy in the Island of San Juan.

ST. LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, November 14.—The *Times* of this morning says about thirty young men, under the leadership of two or three old filibusters, held a meeting here last night, and an organization was effected with a view to raise an expedition to Cuba.

The Bunker Hill (Ill.) *Gazette* states in substance that in a barn attached to a place where a tavern has been kept for years, in the vicinity of that town, the remains of three human beings have been found buried beneath the floor, and that the skeletons of five other men, supposed to have been murdered, have been discovered in the neighborhood of the same premises. The inn-keeper is suspected of having been engaged in robbery and murder for years. The *Gazette* says he has been arrested, and is now in prison waiting trial, bail having been refused.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—In the contested election cases before the Court of Common Pleas to-day, a motion was made by the Democratic lawyers to quash the petitions on the ground that the affidavits are defective. The Court fixed Friday next for the argument on the motion.

A building used for wintering Forepaugh's menagerie was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Several valuable animals were consumed, and others escaped into the street, causing great alarm, but did no damage. A large African lion was caught in the street by throwing over him a box used for making mortar. A leopard rushed into a house where there were several women and children, but the beast was much frightened and took refuge in a cellar without biting any one.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, November 14.—His Excellency Lord Monck and family sailed by S. S. Victoria this morning. The usual compliments were paid him.

Charles Wyndham has been sworn in as administrator of the Government. It is stated on good authority that the new Governor-General will leave England sooner than was expected. It was thought probably he may arrive by the steamer Austrian, due here in a few days.

The Dominion Privy Council left for Ottawa this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—There was an extraordinary meteor shower here last night, commencing about 10:30 p.m. and lasting nearly an hour. At 2 a.m. the display rivaled in splendor that of November 14, 1867. Several meteors left trails of light distinguishable for many seconds. The general direction appeared to be from east to west.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The following is the official report from Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in regard to the recent meteoric showers, received at the Navy Department this evening:

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the meteoric shower of this morning: During the evening of the 13th inst. there were no greater number of meteors to be seen than are usually observed on clear nights, until about 11 p.m., when there seemed to be an increase in number and brilliancy, though not sufficient to indicate the beginning of a shower. At midnight the number had considerably increased, and the prevalence of trains was generally noted. At thirty-five minutes past midnight the Observatory party, consisting of Prof. Eastman and Messrs. Harrison, Frisby and Hays, began to count meteors and to spot the tracks of the principal ones. At 1:35 over 300 meteors had been counted. They were quite brilliant, having green, blue or red trains. Thus far the display had not been confined to any portion of the sky, but most of them were in the northern and southern heavens, scarcely in position to be placed in the star chart. Many of the trains were visible several minutes; one lasted ten minutes, and traces near B Ursa Minor were seen 30 minutes after the appearance of the meteor. After 1:50, Prof. Eastman, assisted by Mr. Harrison, devoted his time to mapping and noting time of the apparition of the principal meteors, and succeeded in sketching tracks of about 90 during one hour and 40 minutes. Four hundred have been counted, and afterwards successive hundreds were observed in the following intervals. The intervals are here given by Com. Sands' observations, and were continued until after six a.m., at which time there had been counted 5078. At 2:20 a.m. Prof. Nunn and son joined the party of observers and assisted in counting meteors in the western heavens. During the whole display there were many meteors seen in the west, but from five to six the number were about equal in the east and west. The time of maximum frequency was about five hours, when they fell at the rate of 250 per hour. The radiant point was quite well defined during the latter end of the shower, and was found by estimation to be 149 degrees in right ascension, and twenty minutes thirty seconds in declination. The trails were unusually brilliant, presenting the various green, orange, blue and red, and remained visible for an unusual time, and frequently all could be seen at once.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—A brilliant meteoric shower was observed here at 1 a.m.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 14.—The sky was clouded last night. No meteors were seen.

MADRID, November 14.—The provisional government has declared all Spanish colonial ports free. Anchorage duties are abolished.

BERLIN, November 14.—Count Sondegaitz, the Prussian Embassador at Paris, has resigned. Von Werther, the present Minister to Austria, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LISBON, November 14.—The mail steamer brings later news from the seat of war. The allied army was before Augustora. The Paraguayans came out in force and attacked it, but were repulsed with a loss of 380 killed and wounded. It was fully confirmed that President Lopez has shot his brothers Benjamin and Henzid. Many of Lopez' troops are deserting.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, November 14.—River seven feet two inches and falling.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Arrived—Darling. Departed—Cora S, Alice Dean and Clifton.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Departed—Kate Kinney and Commonwealth for New Orleans, Forsythe for Memphis. The river has fallen two feet.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Departed—Indiana. The river is stationary, with 6½ feet in the canal, with 10 feet in the channel. A rise coming. The low pressure steamer Richmond resumes trips to to New Orleans Saturday, 21st instant, in time for the fall races. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, November 14.—Up—Hale and Able 9 a.m., McGill 5 a.m., Marble City 4 p.m. Down—Belle Memphis 7 p.m. The river rose two feet.

SAVANNAH, November 14.—White frost here last night.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 2800 bales; uplands, 24½c. Superfine flour, $5 60@5 95. Whisky quiet; Western free, 91@91½c. Rice dull; Carolina, 8¾@9½c. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 11¼@12½c. Molasses dull; copper Tennessee, 22c. Wheat quiet and declining. Corn, $1 lost 1¢. Money easy; call, 7c; sterling quiet, 9½@9¾c. Gold, 35¾@35¾c. The stock exchange was wildly excited this afternoon. There was a further advance on prices based on reports that leading Bull and Bear operators had joined hands in working together for an upward movement. Business was enormous.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Cotton declined; middling, 23½@24c; receipts, 1000 bales; exports, 10,540 bales. Gold 35¾@35¾; sterling advanced; commercial, 42¾@43c; on banks, 43@43½; bars, sight, par to ¼ premium. Sugar depressed; fair, 11c; choice, 14c; clarified, 16½@16¾c. Molasses declining; prime, 70c; choice, 80c. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn scarce; new, $1@1 05. Oats, light supply and easy, 64c. Bran, $1 25. Hay scarce; Western, 90c@$1. Pork quiet and lower, $30 25. Bacon dull; shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 16c; clear sides, 19½c. Lard dull; tierce, 16½c; keg, 21c. Coffee firm and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Tobacco firm; good lugs in fair leaf, 8@16½c. Hogs, 7@7½c. Cotton, 24c. Superfine flour, $5 50@6 00. Corn, 85@87c. Oats, 47@48c. Old pork, 28@29c. New, 26c. Bacon, clear sides, 18@18½c. Lard, 17½@18½c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 14.—Consols for money, 94¼@94⅝; 5-20s, 74½.

FRANKFORT, November 14.—Bonds, 78¾@79.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton not quarter lower; sales 8000 bales; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans 13d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.—Saloon Fixtures, Stock, and Boarding House Furniture, corner Union and second streets. Apply on the premises. nov15 1m

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE.—The residence of J. Stanwood Menken, Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar, furnished entire, will be rented at a low rate to a party of undoubted responsibility. nov15 1t

FOR RENT OR LEASE ON LONG TIME, OR CHEAP.—A lot of ground on corner of Tennessee and Talbot streets—60 feet front on Tennessee by 100 feet on Talbot street. Apply to R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Attorney, nov15 4 No. 19 Madison street.

Fluting. Fluting. Fluting.

AS my fluting is acknowledged to be superior to all other fluting done in the city, I will inform the ladies of our city that I am prepared to flute velvets, laces, ribbons, cuffs and all kinds of goods from one to fifteen inches wide. Mrs. GEO. P. ZIEGLER, No 137 Hill street, one door north of Alabama street. nov15 1w

A CARD.

THE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SALOON at Jos. Specht's is re-opened, where

Oysters, Coffee, Chocolate, Etc.,

Will be served in the best style. The undersigned most respectfully invites his friends to give him a call.

JOSEPH SPECHT,
No. 37 Madison Street.
nov15 1m

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The calendar published for yesterday was entirely disposed of. The cases for trial on Monday are as follows:

1132 Dougherty vs Winters.
1146 Wilcox, Wright & Co vs Black, Camron & Co.
1148 Mississippi Planing Mill Company vs Boland.
1152 Kahl vs Trigg.
1153 Orgill bros & Co vs Larkin.
1177 Mastercut vs Evans.
1178 Read vs Cicalla.
1179 Mayhan vs Boat & Co.
1180 Perdon et al vs Perez & Son.
1181 Andrews vs Allen et al.
1182 Messick, admr, vs Walker et al.
1183 Lowery & Co vs Waggoner & Co.
1184 Same vs Same.
1185 Cochran vs Kelley et al.
1187 Martin vs Caldwell.
1188 Ward & Co vs Hunt.
1189 Vaughn vs Waddell.
1190 State of Tennessee vs Speed, McManus & Co.
1191 Moody (Receiver) vs Slaughter.
1192 Same vs Waddell et al.
1193 Haines vs Warren & Looney.
1196 Stanton & Moore vs West, Taylor & Carruthers.
1197 Mathews & Moore vs Russell, Grove & Co.
1198 Thornwell & Co. vs Taylor.
1199 Ryan, administrator, vs Memphis Association Gas Co. et al.
1200 Bordell vs Citizens' Union Bank of Memphis.
1201 Mechanics' National Bank vs Wildberger.
1202 Marchouse, Pool & Co. vs Vesey & Cartwright.
1203 Crisp vs Park.
1204 Briggs & Peterson vs Woodward.
1205 Moore and wife vs Trigg et al.
1206 Aiken & Co. vs Gannt et al.
1207 Robinson vs Gross.
1208 Tarbox vs Scudder et al.
1209 Booth vs Cogwell.
1210 Miller vs Grant.
1211 Treasurer of State M. F. Insurance Company vs Becker.
1212 Barr & Co. vs Wean.
1213 Whitfield vs Samuelson & Co.
1214 Drake & Co. vs Persons.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Recess Monday morning, when the calendar published Saturday, for that day, will be taken up.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Saturday was motion day. All the motions on docket were called and disposed of. Writs of inquiry will be executed Monday morning, after which the Court will resume the trial of the case of Ruffin vs. Ferguson, which it is probable will occupy the remainder of the day.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—LAWRASON—On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. L. Robinson, at the residence of Jesse Johnson, Esq., in Desoto county, Miss., Mr. CHARLES R. BUCHANAN, of this city, to Miss ANNIE C., daughter of the late Dr. James Lawrason, of Hernando, Miss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Angerona Lodge No. 158, are requested to meet at their hall, this Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, to assist in laying the Corner Stone of the Central Methodist Church. Via the brethren are fraternally invited.
By order JOHN ZENT, W. M.
JOHN BRANNON, Secretary. nov15 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order received from the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Tennessee F. and A. M., the officers and members of Lebanon Scott Lodge, No. 289, F. and A. M., will assemble at their Hall on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 2 o'clock. Prompt attendance is requested.
By order H. COWPERTHWAIT,
S. W., Acting W. M.
C. CURTIS, Secretary. nov14 2t

MASONIC NOTICE.—At the request of R. W. Brother A. J. Wheeler, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 289, are hereby requested to meet at 2 o'clock this Sunday evening, November 15th, for the purpose of joining our sister City Lodges in assisting R. W. Brother Wheeler, Acting Grand Master, in laying the Corner stone of the Central Church on Union street. The members will meet promptly, as usual, in the Hall of Augerona Lodge, at 2 o'clock.
All brother Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.
By order of H. J. LYNN, W. M.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, Sec'y *pro tem.* nov14 1t

Masonic Grand Lodge.

THE M. W. Grand Lodge will be convened at the Hall of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the Central M. E. Church South, on Union street.
The following Lodges are hereby requested to assemble at their halls to participate in the ceremonies:
South Memphis No. 118,
Lena Scott No. 289,
Mt. Lebanon No. 311, forming the M. W. Grand Lodge;

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

MASONIC DIRECTORY

LODGES.

AGOZONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. John Zent, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No 118. Meets 2d Friday o each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, corner Madison and Second.

MOSES SEELIG, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. LYNE, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 311. Meets 4th Friday of each month—at South Memphis Hall, corner of Madison and Second. George Mellersh, Sec'y. W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d., Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

UREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday o each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

ORRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.

KERMES AND MITHRAS Lodges meet in conjunction 4th Wednesday in every month. F. Mellersh, Secretary.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th., No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.'.; ——, ——, Sec.'.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec'.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.'.; William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec'.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.'. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.'.

ODD-FELLOWS DIRECTORY

GAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets on the 1st and 3d Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; F. Mellersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe. jy4

MEMPHIS LODGE, NO. 6.—Meets every Tuesday night. F. Mellersh, N. G.; M. Pump, Secretary. an19

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday nights at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acres, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Catholic.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 81 Adams street.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Linden street, corner of DeSoto, Very Rev. M. Rierdon, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Coll, Assistant. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (German), Third street, corner of Market, Rev. Mr. Snider, Pastor. Mass on Sundays at 7:30 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hine, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Mission School No. 1 on Shelby street at 4 p.m. Mission School No. 2 corner Clay and DeSoto streets, 4 p.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH, Second street, corner of Adams, George White, D.D., Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. All the feasts and feasts of the Church are observed throughout the year by services, as presented by the Book of Common Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, corner of Mill and Fourth streets, Rev. J. J. Vaulx, Missionary in charge.

Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 110 Main street Rev. G. M. Gotsch, D.D., Pastor.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at this Church at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Rev. M. Burton will preach. Sabbath School at 9½ p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 11 o'clock a.m. Subject: The rich fool; and at 7½ p.m. Subject: Temptation of Christ.

TURLEY CHAPEL, corner Linden and Wellington streets. Sabbath school 3 p.m.; Preaching 4 p.m.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Court street—Rev. L. C. Rhasom, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9 a.m.

Christian.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Linden street, corner of Mulberry street, Rev. Mr. Cook, Pastor.

Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, between Third and Fourth streets, Rev. Thomas E. Bliss, Pastor. Sabbath school at 1:30 a.m.; Public Worship at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7:30.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Third street, corner of Poplar. ——— pastor.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Main and Beal streets. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

MISSION CHAPEL.—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street.—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

Methodist.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—Rev F. A. Mason, Pastor. Services held in the law court room, Greenlaw Building, at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Second street, corner of Poplar. Alfred T. Mann, D. D., Pastor. Services 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school, 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street Sunday School at 9 a.m. Preaching at 10½ a.m. by Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Lipden and Hernando road—Rev. F. S. Feiway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

Synagogues.

CONGREGATION "SONS OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL," Main street, corner of Exchange street. Services every Friday evening at sunset, and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Rev. Simon Tuska, rabbi.

CONGREGATION BNIH KEMET, Monroe street, corner of Second street. Hillerman, rabbi.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE, DeSoto street, between Union and Poplar streets.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND, of Kentucky, will preach at Wesley Church this morning, and at Asbury to-night.

LADIES' FURS.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

THERE will be no services at the Central Methodist Church to-day, except at 3 p.m., the laying of the corner stone of the new building.

ELDER W. H. STEWART will preach at Linden Street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m., and Dr. W. J. Barbee at 7½ p.m. Subject at night: "The Unity of the Church."

FREE LUNCH daily at Raggio's, 15 Jefferson street. 1m

Warranted genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves, at $1 75 pr pair, at Rice & Engel's.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—The latest styles, best qualities, cheap, at Wheaton & Co's., 199 Main street. no11 4t

NEW house with a new stock of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.
3t LEW WEXLER'S, 227 Main street.

THE RACES.

Sixth and Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

The Great Race Between Little Mack and Joe Johnston.

Little Mack the Winner.

The Fall Meeting Closes a Brilliant Success.

The beautiful weather which commenced with the week and smiled upon the opening days of the great fall meeting of 1868, followed it to its close, and yesterday was again a most brilliant and beautiful day. The attendance on the course was larger by at least five hundred than on Friday, and was by a close computation about two thousand five hundred, a large portion of which were ladies. This is a gratifying testimonial to the officers of the Association, that their labors have been appreciated, and that their efforts to build up the Jockey Club and make racing a respectable amusement in Memphis have not been in vain.

The continued dry days, and heavy dews of the nights, had made a steady daily improvement in the condition of the track, and yesterday it was at least two seconds faster than on any previous day. It had also received the closest attention from the track master, and had been kept as clean as possible, though certain thoughtless persons, ladies, we are sorry to say, as well as gentlemen, have been in the habit of throwing paper, orange peels, etc., on the track during the races, in front of the stands.

THE FIRST RACE

was for the Gaston purse, dash of one mile, for a purse of $100, $25 to go to the second horse. The entries were as follows, and were placed in the order in which they are named:

West & Vaughan enters ch f Phœnix Belle, four years old, by Australian; dam by Imported Glencoe. Colors—Red and Green.

Thos. Clarke enters b f Agnes Donovan, four years old, by Lexington; dam Little Peggy, by Cripple. Colors—Red and Green.

Thomas Patton enters b m Theta, four years old, by Vandal; dam Duchess du Berry. Colors—Fancy.

S. Leonard enters b f Queen of the West, three years old by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Ada Mode. Colors—Red and White.

John Merrill enters b f Maggie Bruce, four years old, by Lexington; dam by Altorf. Colors—Fancy.

West & Vaughan enters b f Minnie Milton, three years old, by Lexington; dam Mrs Morgan by Yorkshire. Colors—Red and Green.

After five false starts the horses got off pretty well together, Agnes Donovan having the lead by three lengths, Phœnix Bell, Theta, Maggie Bruce and Minnie Milton, following in a lump, and Queen of the West in the rear. At the quarter the Queen commenced to close the gap and gain on Agnes, who was still leading. At the half she was neck and neck with Agnes, and at the third quarter she had it all her own way, going merrily along, while Agnes' rider was beginning to use the whip. The others were running along about in the order in which they started, some three or four lengths behind. On the home stretch Agnes made a brush for the lead again, but the Queen easily took it away from her, passing the string three lengths ahead of her, winning the heat and race, Agnes second, Phœnix Bell third, Theta fourth, Minnie fifth and Maggie Bruce sixth. Time, 1:49½. Had anything like an even start been made, Queen of the West would have beaten Agnes by six lengths, and made a second better time. The betting was largely in favor of Queen, all through, both at the pools on the previous evening, and on the track.

THE SECOND RACE.

was for the Donovan Purse of $50, mile heats, three or more to fill. The following were the entries made:

West & Vaughan enter b g Bee Farris, three years old, by Melbourne; dam by imported Glencoe. Colors—Red and green.

James Buchanan enters br f Chemisette, three years old, by Rogers; dam Albion. Colors—Red and Red.

Merrill & Jackson enter b f Maggie Bruce, four years old, by Lexington; dam Altorf.

Chemisette had the pole, Bee Farris next, and Maggie Bruce outside. In the pools Chemisette was the favorite, Bee Farris being second choice.

FIRST HEAT.

At the tap Chemisette and Maggie Bruce leaped off, neck and neck, leading Bee Farris a half length. At the first quarter Bee drew ahead and lapped Chemisette, running neck and neck with her up to the half post, which they made in :53—Maggie Bruce being "way behind," and bets offered that she would be distanced. At the turn Chemisette led by a half length, maintaining her advantage down the home stretch and across the line, winning the heat in 1:09 and distancing Maggie Bruce. This was a very close heat, and considerable money changed hands on the result, Chemisette being the favorite.

SECOND HEAT.

Chemisette led off by a half length, which distance she rapidly increased up to the first quarter, at which point she had put fully eight lengths between her self and Farris. The two ran on this way to the half, where Farris rallied and gained considerably thence to the turn. Coming down the home stretch Farris did her level best, under whip and spur, but was unable to catch up with Chemisette, who galloped under the string a length and a half ahead. Time, 1:55½.

SUMMARY.

Buchanan's Chemisette	1 1
West and Vaughn's Bee Farris	2 2
Merrill and Jackson's Maggie Burns	(dist)

THE THIRD RACE.

This race was anxiously looked forward to as *the* race of the meeting, and large amounts were staked upon the result, not only by the owners of the horses and racing men, but by outsiders. The pools in this race were also by far the heaviest of any that was run over the course during the week. Little Mack was the favorite in the pools by odds of five to one, on the previous evening; and Ontario the second choice. The race was for the Merchant's purse, $400; mile heats, three in five, with the following entries, to go in the order in which they are named:

A. Keene Richards and John Kilgour enter b m Kitty Free, three years old by imported Monarch Free; dam Brown Kitty, by Birmingham. Colors—Silver Grey and white.

James Conlan enters ch h Little Mack, five years old, by Eclipse; dam by imported Weathergall. Colors—Blue and Blue, Orange sash.

S. Leonard enters ch f Ontario, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Lady Lancaster Color—Red and White.

E. Warwick enters ch h Joe Johnston, aged, by Goodwood; dam Judy, by Sovereign. Colors—Red and Blue.

FIRST HEAT.

As usual in all cases in which he is a competitor, the impetuosity of Joe Johnston, and his desire to get the start, caused considerable difficulty in making a good start, several ineffectual attempts being made to get off, which only resulted in recalls and fretting the horses. A start was at length effected, Joe Johnston leading. The horses kept well together to the first quarter, which was made in :24. Joe still having the lead by a half to three-quarters of a length, Kitty Free being next. After passing the quarter Kitty got the lead and maintained it to the half; Ontario having closed up, was second, Mack being third, and Joe having dropped behind. In this position they made the turn, the race down the home stretch being between Little Mack and Kitty, Joe Johnston dropping steadily behind and Ontario maintaining the same relative position as at the half. Great excitement and enthusiasm was manifested as the horses near d the string; and as Little Mack crossed the line with Kitty at his throatlatch, loud and hearty cheering greeted them. Little Mack won the heat, Kitty second, Ontario third, and Joe Johnston fourth. Time: 1:47½.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses came up to the scratch again in splendid trim, Joe Johnston keeping and curveting in advance of his competitors, and making it almost impossible to get a start. The betting was about as in the former heat, on the race, with lively betting on the heat, the odds on Mack being much less than on the general result. At the send off Ontario got the lead, Kitty second, Johnston third, and Little Mack bringing up the rear; in which position they reached the first quarter, in 28 seconds. The second quarter made also very little change in the general position, and the half was made in 54. In the third quarter Joe Johnston drew up and ran a short distance, neck and neck with Ontario, Kitty holding her own. At the turn Ontario began to leave Joe, and increased the distance between them every jump, crossing the line three lengths ahead of him, winning the heat in 1:48, Kitty being third and Little Mack last.

THIRD HEAT.

The result of the second heat surprised the crowd generally, but the knowing ones took it coolly, and "went on with their suckerkilling" recklessly, betting the same odds on their favorite Little Mack. Gentlemen who thought they "knew horse" and had been betting heavily on the first heat, thought it time to hedge on this heat.

The horses got off together, all in a bunch, and kept so to the first quarter, where Kitty began to lag behind. At the half, Mack and Joe were running very close, Ontario dropping a little behind, and Kitty still lagging. At the turn, Ontario brushed up and passed Joe. The struggle down the home stretch was now between Little Mack and Ontario. On nearing the stand they were again and again greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and with the waving of handkerchiefs and veils. On crossing the string Little Mack led by three lengths, Ontario following and Joe Johnston third, and Kitty Free distanced. Time, 1:48½.

FOURTH HEAT.

The struggle was now becoming very exciting, and Joe Johnston stock commenced to look up, great hopes being placed upon his endurance and bottom. There were but three to go in this heat, and the odds were still heavily in favor of Little Mack. At the start Joe Johnston got the lead, Mack following and Ontario third. At the first quarter Ontario closed the gap between him and Joe, and between the quarter and half Little Mack also joined them, and the three ran beautifully together to near the half, where Mack took the lead, Joe followed and Ontario fell behind. After reaching the turn, Ontario dropped steadily and Little Mack kept the lead, crossing the line a length ahead of Johnston, distancing Ontario, and winning the heat and race. Time, 1:51½.

SUMMARY.

Conlisk's Little Mack	1	4	1	1
Warwick's Joe Johnston	4	2	3	2
Leonard's Ontario	3	1	2	dis
Richards & Kilgour's Kitty Free	2	3	4	dis

Time, :47½, 1:38, 1:48½, 1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.

This race was mile heats for the Consolation Purse of $250, and was for horses that had not won during the meeting; $50 to go to second horse. The following were the entries made, to go in the order named:

S. Leonard enters ch h Rochester, four years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster; carries 90 pounds. Colors—Red and White.

Merrill Mitchell enters blk h Pat Cleburne, by Hiawatha; dam Ellen; carries 85 pounds. Colors—Red and Red.

W. G. Richardson enters Transit, four years old, by Bleakwind; dam by imported Sovereign; carries 91 pounds. Colors—Red and Blue.

Richards & Kilgour enter b f Bettie Bay, three years old by imported Australian; dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington; carries 76 pounds. Colors—Silver Grey and White with Stripe.

West & Vaughan enter Woodford Belle, by Lexington; dam Amanda Morehead, by Glencoe; carries 85 pounds. Colors—Red and Green.

Wm. Brady enters b h Jack Gamble, five years old, by Jack Gamble; dam Mendora. Colors—Red and Green.

After several false starts the tap was given, and they got off beautifully, Bettie having a slight advantage at the start, out at the turn they bunched so closely that it was difficult to place them. The first quarter was made in 26 seconds, Bettie still leading, but on nearing the half mile post Rochester closed up with her, and they passed the half mile post in 53 seconds side by side. On nearing the third quarter post they were all bunched again, and in making the turn it was impossible to place them, and down the home stretch they came at a lively rate amidst yells from the crowd, Bettie Bay passing under the string fully two lengths ahead of the Belle, making it in 1:47½. This heat seemed to stimulate the backers of Bettie, and her stock run up at the pool stand to $75 against $75 for the field, outside bets being plentiful at even greater odds.

SECOND HEAT.

Again, after several recalls, they were sent off with a good start, Bettie again having the advantage. They passed the first quarter in 27 seconds, Bettie leading, the Belle close up and Rochester thundering at their heels; and at the half mile post Jack had passed Rochester and was neck and neck with Bettie, and both fairly flying from that point to the quarter post, Jack steadily gaining on her, while Rochester shot forward and passed the post almost neck and neck with him, leaving Bettie to keep company with Pat, Transit and the Belle; but after the turn was made and the home stretch was reached, Bettie began to show her mettle, and with her lengthened stride soon regained her old position, though Jack Gamble, thanks to his rider, stubbornly refused to yield the position he had straggled for; but it was evident that he was no match for her, and before reaching the distance stand she passed him like an arrow and came out fully a length ahead, in 1:47½, which, for beaten horses, is almost without a parallel.

SUMMARY.

Richard's and Kilgour's Bettie Bay	1 1
West and Vaughan's Woodford Belle	2 3
West and Vaughan's Transit	3 2
Leonard's Rochester	4 4
Merrill's Pat Cleburne	5 5
Brady's Jack Gamble	6 6

Time, 1:47½, 1:47½.

THE FIFTH RACE.

This was the third race on Friday's programme, and had been postponed on account of the lateness of the hour of closing the second race that day. It was mile heats for the Broom purse, $50, with the following entries, to go in the order named:

James Buchanan enters b f Mary McDonald, four years old, by Hunter's Glencoe; dam unknown. Colors—Fancy.

Thomas Patton enters b m Theta, four years old, by Vandal; dam Duchess du Berry. Colors—Fancy.

M. Glasscock enters b c Faro, three years old, by Bleakwind; dam Jane Watkins, (weight ninety pounds. Colors, ——.

The betting was very spirited from the start, Mary McDonald being the favorite by four to one against the field.

FIRST HEAT.

At the start Mary had the lead, and kept it until the quarter post was reached, her rider holding her hard, and waiting for company, which he soon got, for before the half mile was reached Faro was keeping her company in splendid style, and maintained the position until the home stretch was reached, and then shot forward, passing under the string by nearly a length ahead. Time, 1:50. The result shook the confidence of the "sports" in their favorite, but they were loth to give her up, and she still sold at $25 to $20 against the field.

SECOND HEAT.

This heat was but a repetition of the first, Mary taking the lead, and maintaining it until the first quarter was reached, when Faro went to the front and held his own easily until the home stretch was reached, when the mare made a bush for him and kept him close company until near the stand, when Faro's rider gave him his head and he came out ahead by a length. Time: 1:52.

SUMMARY.

Glass' Faro	1 1
Buchanan's Mary McDonald	2 2
Patton's Theta	3 3

Time: 1:50, 1:52.

Thus closed the Fall meeting of the Memphis Racing Association—a meeting that will long be remembered by all who participated in it. It is memorable for many reasons—as being the first revival in our midst of the glorious sport of horse racing, which since the golden time "before the war" has been dead—for a week of pleasure and sport uninterrupted by adverse weather, or other circumstances,—as having been a meeting unmarred by a single quarrel, wrangle, accident, or other unpleasantness,—and last, as having furnished some very remarkable time, and splendid sport. All who visited us from abroad leave Memphis pleased with it, and feeling that the week that they have sojourned with us has been well spent. Racing men, owners of horses, go away with pockets well lined with the liberal purses offered, *and paid*, by the Association; the unsuccessful ones leave us impressed that they have had a fair showing, and it was *their* luck, not *our* fault, that they did not win. We wish them all, in saying good-bye, many a meeting like the one we have just enjoyed, and many a heavy purse for well run fields.

In conclusion, we return thanks in behalf of the members of the Press, to the officers of the Association, for the many courtesies extended to us by them during the arduous duties of the week; and we should be recreant and ungrateful did we forget in our thanks one who has at all times shown himself ready and anxious to attend to our creature comforts. We mean Marzorati (he of the Cosmopolitan restaurant), who, during the entire week, managed and got up the bounteous and elegant lunches which the officers of the Association were so generous as to provide for hungry judges, timers, reporters, and others of our ilk.

And so "good-bye" to "the Races."

FIFTH AVENUE SILK HAT.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

THE WISE FUND.

Subscriptions and Names of Subscribers.

Net Proceeds $700 30.

MEMPHIS, November 14, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: In presenting the accompanying list of subscribers to the "Wise Fund," I am directed by the gentlemen who were appointed a committee, by a resolution of the Irish Literary Association, to solicit subscriptions to the above fund, to sincerely thank those upon whom they called, for their courtesy and generosity in contributing to the above cause.

John Loague	100 00	Bernard Coll	$10 00
Thomas Fauer	25 00	Patrick Gatens	10 00
G. A. Harwon	10 00	Jere. Foley	10 00
J. Bn Hollywood	5 00	Martin Kelly	5 00
James Reilly	5 00	Samuel Hurst	5 00
John O'Brien	2 50	John McNulty	3 00
Pierce Mitchell	5 00	Michael Devin	10 00
Michael Murphy	5 00	J. St vally	2 00
L. Cond n	2 00	Jo n Li y	5 00
James Fogarty	2 00	Martin Bolaine	2 50
Wm. S. Walton	1 00	H. Furstenheim	5 00
L. Wolfenstein	2 00	Ge . Kehar	2 00
F. Katzenbach	2 00	J. Cor	5 00
C. P. N rris	100 00	Schwenck & son	10 00
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Geo. R. Rutter	5 00	B. Rocco	1 00
R. Stotz	50	M. Kraus & Co	5 00
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Wm. Mc an	25 00	P. Frasato s	1 00
J. F. rank	4 00	M. Magevney, jr.	5 00
Lumsden & Victor	3 00	G. m. Greely	2 00
Conner & Richardson	3 00	Wood, Smith & Co	3 00
Lord & Bro	2 00	S. Feiglet	1 00
A. J. Roach & Co.	1 00	E. E. Clark	1 00
Jos. A. Gronauer	3 00	Isaac Hellgers	2 00
S. Simon	1 00	Large quantities	1 00
P. Wiedrich	1 00	Frank Crim	50
P. H. Heinrich	50	C. H. H. broo	5 00
John L. Richberg	5 00	J. W. Wo ter s	1 00
William Ash	5 00	Patrick Dillon	5 00
J. J. O'Farrell	1 00	N. S. enkin	10 00
Napoleon Hill	20 00	G. A. Escarfy	5 00
W. G. Richardson	5 00	O. Brien	1 00
Peter Capedeville	1 00	Jos. Mulcahy	2 00
Rutsch & Dash	1 00	L. Vacarro	50
John Eggert	50	D. Schlosser	50
L. Gaspel	5 00	L. Frost	1 00
James Baahman	1 00	J. M. Ga s	1 00
Felix Francioni	1 00	J. Deasher	1 00
Nathan Robinson	1 00	M. Cohen	1 00
John J. Weller	1 00	Cohen & Freiberg	1 00
James Fopplana	1 00	J. Fa sman	1 00
H. Harder	1 00	Mrs. Harder	1 00
Peebler & Bear	1 00	Klein	50
Peter Menges	1 00	Wolf & Co	1 00
John Fleischauer	1 00	C. Beuwkamp	1 00
Joseph Chambers	2 00	Ch rle L vy	1 00
John O'Conner	1 00	Wm. Sloss	1 00
M. H. Kelly	2 00	D. C. Loeb	10 00
John Donovan	10 00	James Flaherty	2 00
George Gianni	2 00	F. Leclerc	3 00
Charles Knapp	5 00	Ben E. sman	25 00
Dewson, Ford & Co	10 00	Wm. Gerwer	10 00
F. Levy	50	George W. L. Cro s	5 00
Stevens, Finn	5 00	F. W. Bulting- ham	5 00
A. B. Miller	1 00	B. F. Coleman	1 00
R. Walsh	2 00	Chris. Fidgeon	5 00
C. C. Burk	1 00	E. i Cox	5 00
W. H. Foster	5 00	Capt. McManus	1 00
F. M. Cash	1 00	R. Labasque	1 00
Philip Franklin	1 00	Martin	1 00
James Hanner	1 00		
J. M. Keating	5 00		
Am't collected by subscription			$691 00
" " sale of tickets			156 00
			$847 00
Less expenses—rent of Hall, music and printing			147 00
Net proceeds			$700 00

Thanking you, Messrs. Editors, in behalf of the Irish Literary Association, for your sympathy and the aid rendered by your valuable journal in behalf of the "Wise Fund,"

I am, sirs, with great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
JOHN LOAGUE, President.
BERNARD COLL, Sec'y.

NEW SILKS just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros. no14 2t

THAT HAT.—New style, at Leidy & Co's., opposite the Square. no12 4t

TOYS! TOYS!! AT WHOLESALE—A full stock of Toys just received from Europe, and will be sold at New York rates, by Menken Brothers.

OUR FIREMEN.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

While the whole country is aroused upon the political "situation," and there are local discussions about "situation," and "concession," it seems to me a fair opportunity to intervene in behalf of a class of men, who without regard to either of these questions, are daily and nightly risking their lives in behalf of our families and our property. They receive the pitiful pay of sixty-five dollars per month (in city scrip, worth seventy-five cents on the dollar,) for sacrifices and exposure, that no good man of this town would undergo (or Alderman either) for five times the amount. And yet when appealed to, to enlarge the pay to seventy dollars, the Board of Aldermen refuse to do so; while they lavish thousands upon other enterprises and city matters not half so commendable. I know one instance in this city of a fireman, long connected with the department, who has never shirked his duty, and who now lies bed-ridden and helpless from disease contracted at a fire, and his claims are not allowed, or if allowed are so meager that it is only by the kindness of friends and brother firemen that he subsists. We should look to the interests of those gallant and brave men, who listen for the sound of the tocsin and obey its call, who guard helpless women and children, and preserve them from the destructive element.

NO FIREMAN.

LADIES' MINK FURS.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

D. ASTE & CO. are receiving every day, by express, the finest and most delicious Norfolk, Saddle Rock and Cherry Stone oysters in shell and cans. Call on them if you would encourage enterprise, and patronize the latest effort to compete with Baltimore. Southwest corner of Main and Union street.

WANTED.—A No. 1 cook, washer and ironer; a white woman with references. Apply to W. Y. Cirode, 450 Main street, Waldran block. 3t

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.—City, school and police scrip and county warrants in sums to suit tax payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

ALL kinds of French and Hamburg embroideries. We defy competition.
RICE & ENGEL.

LADIES' SABLE CAPES.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

SOUTHERN HOTEL.—On account of the large country patronage from DeSoto, Panola, Marshall and Tallahatchie counties, planters and their friends, also travelers by railroads and steamboats, we cannot take city boarders until further notice. We thank the numerous guests of the hotel for their liberal patronage. Rates reduced from $3 50 to $2 50 per day. [5t] J. S SMITH & Co.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—We will commence to sell on Tuesday evening, at two o'clock, a large and varied assortment of dry goods. Sale positive, at the Arcade.
M. C. GAYCE & CO.

Call at Herzog & Bro's. to get cheap goods. They have opened their new store, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

WE sell the latest and most elegant styles of ladies' cloaks, cheaper than any house in the city. RICE & ENGEL.

REV. J. W. ROGERS, AGAIN.

He will Deliver His last Address To-Day.

Ritualism at the Opera House for the Last Time.

About the Processional Cross Voted to the Bishop.

Letters from London Concerning the Matter.

Mr. Rogers is Yet Prepared to Answer for a Breach of the Canons of the Episcopal Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 15, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Wishing to retire, as much as possible, from the public view, (even in my own little sphere,) I shall deliver my last address this morning, in the Greenlaw Opera House, and ask, perhaps for the last time, space in your columns to set a matter plainly before your readers, regarding which I had suffered from misrepresentation.

I had stated, you may remember, some months since that a "Processional Cross" was *voted* the Bishop of Tennessee by the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the city of London. Some of the clergy, using the same who, in connection with the Bishop, prepared an article for me to sign, which was simply a retraction of the above, in which I should say "the above statement is *entirely erroneous*; the Bishop never did receive a Processional Cross, from St. Mary Magdalene," etc., though I had only said it was VOTED him.

Also, a correspondent of the APPEAL under the *nomme de plume* "Cosmopolite," who quoted in his article the very *text* from which the Bishop had preached in St. Mary Magdalene, characterized my statement as false.

The following from my wife and son, is a true and full history of the case:

"LONDON, October 20.

'My Dear Husband:

"Having rested ever since I wrote to dear sister this morning, I am almost well enough to write you of Harris' success in his visit to the clergy of St. Mary Magdaline. He called on several of the clergy who were not in, but those he did see all testified *positively* that there was a Processional Cross voted the Bishop. Harris will write you their names. Rev. Mr. Barnes went with him to the church and showed him a card tacked on the vestry door, the purport of which was, as near as he can remember: 'All wishing to subscribe to the Processional Cross voted Bishop Quintard (the Bishop of Tennessee), will send their donations to Mr. Dawson, No. 13 Westbourne Park;' so there can be no doubt about it."

Harris writes October 20th:

"*My Dear Papa:* I came to see Mr. Dawson in reference to the Processional Cross. He was very much astonished to hear of the controversy and that the bishop was opposed to Ritualism, inasmuch as he understood him to say that he was very much pleased with their services, and his firm impression was that the bishop said or intimated to Mr. West (the incumbent) 'That if a cross or pastoral staff—he did not know which—was voted him he would most thankfully accept it. However, no more than a guinea (twenty-one shillings) had been contributed towards it.'

"Mr. Wood, the Canadian clergyman, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal (he returns home to-morrow), was more astonished than Mr. Dawson, and said it was a great pity the bishop should have been guilty of such folly; that he was like another bishop who had officiated at St. Mary Magdalene, but on his return home prohibited the use of *candles, wafers, flowers*, etc., all of which, with the glorious services of the church, seemed to delight him so much while here. He said: 'I suppose Mr. West and the clergy admire the bishop for being such a high churchman, as they believed him, and voted him this Cross, never thinking that he would be ashamed to acknowledge it. (Adding) I myself contributed to it.'"

Thus, only to protect my own veracity, without criminating any man on earth, I leave the matter where the *Bishop placed it, before the public*, humbly hoping that he had never heard of its being voted him, and that Mr. Dawson was mistaken in saying that the Bishop promised to accept it.

One word more. Believing my Bishop and nearly all his clergy would go heart and hand with me in such services as I had inaugurated, finding my straight forward truthfulness rebuked, standing alone in the surrounding darkness, and trusting but little to my humble abilities, I visited the holy altars daily (in the only churches near me, opened) asking God for light and guidance. He overwhelmed me with a sense of my own insufficiency to carry out the plans of "corporate union with the church of Rome," which so many approved but feared to proclaim, I resolved to enter the arc though all the world should perish around me. But it is alike due to myself and the noble men and women who sustained my family in comfort, by their offerings and subscriptions, to say that I have not yet joined the Roman Catholic Church, that I have acted without submission to her priesthood or any kind of conference with them, before my renunciation, and that I am still amenable for trial, and will answer any indictment that might possibly be brought against me for a breach of canons in the Episcopal Church.

J. W. ROGERS.

STOCK SALE AT THE ARCADE.—The sale of fine draught horses will be continued on Monday and Tuesday. Bound to close out. No limits. Parties going away. 2t

B LOWENSTEIN & BROS. offer great bargains in silks this week. no14 2t

OSNABURGS—One hundred bales as sorted grades received by Menken Brothers. For sale at low rates by bale.

EDUCATION.—Every young man should have a good knowledge of accounts, write a good business hand, and be expert and accurate at figures. For acquiring such branches Leidin's Commercial College offers superior advantages.

ONE of the handsomest stores in the city is occupied by Herzog & Bro. They have moved into the house lately occupied by Eastland & Gilbert, and fitted it up most elegantly.

EVERY gentleman and lady of taste in our city should hear the lecture on Jerusalem to-morrow night by the Rev. R. A. Holland, of Ky., at the Green

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

MASONIC DIRECTORY

LODGES.

AVERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. John Zent, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday o each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, corner Madison and Second. Moses Seelig, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. Lynn, W. M.; W. H. Buist, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341, Meets 4th Friday of each month—at South Memphis Hall, corner of Madison and Second. George Mellersh, 32d.·. W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d.·. Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E M. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

E. AND S. M.

UZZA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday o each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

HERMES AND MITHRAS Lodges meet in conjunction 4th Wednesday in every month. F. Mellersh, Secretary.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarshe.; ——, ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; M. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

ODD-FELLOWS DIRECTORY

GAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets on the 1st and 3d Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; F. Mellersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe. jy4

MEMPHIS LODGE, NO. 6.—Meets every Tuesday night. F. Mellersh, N. G.; M. Pump, Secretary. an19

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Catholic.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brion and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 3 p.m. Pastoral residence, 81 Adams street.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Linden street, corner of DeSoto, Very Rev. M. Riordon, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Coll, Assistant. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (German), Third street, corner of Market, Rev. Mr. Snider, Pastor. Mass on Sundays at 7:30 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

Episcopal.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Mission School No. 1 on Shelby street at 4 p.m. Mission School No. 2 corner Clay and D Soto streets, 4 p.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH, Second street, corner of Adams, George White, D.D., Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. All the fasts and feasts of the Church are observed throughout the year by services, as presented by the Book of Common Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, corner of Mill and Fourth streets, Rev. J. J. Vaulx, Missionary in charge.

Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 110 Main street Rev. G. M. Gotsch, D.D., Pastor.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at this Church at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Rev. M. Burton will preach. Sabbath School at 9½ p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 11 o'clock a.m. Subject: The rich fool; and at 7½ p.m. Subject: Temptation of Christ.

TURLEY CHAPEL, corner Linden and Wellington streets. Sabbath school 3 p.m.; Preaching 4 p.m.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Court street—Rev. L. C. Ransom, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9 a.m.

Christian.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Linden street, corner of Mulberry street, Rev. Mr. Cook, Pastor.

Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, between third and Fourth streets, Rev. Thomas E. Bliss, Pastor. Sabbath school at 1:30 a.m.; Public Worship at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7:30.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Third street, corner of Poplar. ——— pastor.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Main and Beal streets. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

MISSION CHAPEL.—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

Methodist.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—Rev F. A. Mason, Pastor. Services held in the law court room, Gresham Building, at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Second street, corner of Poplar. Alfred T. Mann, D. D., Pastor. Services 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school, 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street Sunday School at 9 a.m. Preaching at 10½ a.m. by Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Feiway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

Synagogues.

CONGREGATION "CHILDREN OF ISRAEL," Main street, corner of Exchange street. Services every Friday evening at sunset, and Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Rev. Simon Tuska, rabbi.

CONGREGATION BETH EMMET, Monroe street, corner of Second street. Hitterman, rabbi.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE, DeSoto street, between Union and Poplar streets.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND, of Kentucky, will preach at Wesley Church this morning, and at Asbury to-night.

LADIES' FURS.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

THERE will be no services at the Central Methodist Church to-day, except at 3 p.m., the laying of the corner stone of the new building.

ELDER W. H. STEWART will preach at Linden Street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m., and Dr. W. J. Barbee at 7½ p.m. Subject at night: "The Unity of the Church."

FREE LUNCH daily at Raggio's, 15 Jefferson street. 1m

Warranted genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves, at $1 75 pr pair, at Rice & Engel's.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—The latest styles, best qualities, cheap, at Wheaton & Co's., 199 Main street. no11 4t

NEW house with a new stock of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.
3t LEW WEXLER'S, 222 Main street.

THE RACES.

Sixth and Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

The Great Race Between Little Mack and Joe Johnston.

Little Mack the Winner.

The Fall Meeting Closes a Brilliant Success.

The beautiful weather which commenced with the week and smiled upon the opening days of the great fall meeting of 1868, followed it to its close, and yesterday was again a most brilliant and beautiful day. The attendance on the course was larger by at least five hundred than on Friday, and was by a close computation about two thousand five hundred, a large portion of which were ladies. This is a gratifying testimonial to the officers of the Association, that their labors have been appreciated, and that their efforts to build up the Jockey Club and make racing a respectable amusement in Memphis have not been in vain.

The continued dry days, and heavy dews of the nights, had made a steady daily improvement in the condition of the track, and yesterday it was at least two seconds faster than on any previous day. It had also received the closest attention from the track master, and had been kept as clean as possible, though certain thoughtless persons, ladies, we are sorry to say, as well as gentlemen, have been in the habit of throwing paper, orange peels, etc., on the track during the races, in front of the stands.

THE FIRST RACE

was for the Gaston purse, dash of one mile, for a purse of $100, $25 to go to the second horse. The entries were as follows, and were placed in the order in which they are named:

West & Vaughan enters ch f Phœnix Belle, four years old, by Australian; dam by imported Glencoe. Colors—Red and Green.

Thos. Clarke enters b f Agnes Donovan, four years old, by Lexington; dam Little Peggy, by Cripple. Colors—Red and Green.

Thomas Patton enters b m Theta, four years old, by Vandal; dam Duchess du Berry—Colors—Fancy.

S. Leonard enters b f Queen of the West, three years old by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Ada Mack. Colors—Red and White.

John Merrill enters b f Maggie Bruce, four years old, by Lexington; dam by Alfort. Colors—Fancy.

West & Vaughan enters b f Minnie Milton, three years old, by Lexington; dam Miss Morgan by York-Hire. Colors—Red and Green.

After five false starts the horses got off pretty well together, Agnes Donovan having the lead by three lengths, Phœnix Bell, Theta, Maggie Bruce and Minnie Milton, following in a lump, and Queen of the West in the rear. At the quarter the Queen commenced to close the gap and gain on Agnes, who was still leading. At the half she was neck and neck with Agnes, and at the third quarter she had it all her own way, going evenly along, while Agnes' rider was beginning to use the whip. The others were running along about in the order in which they started, some three or four lengths behind. On the home stretch Agnes made a brush for the lead again, but the Queen easily took it away from her, passing the string three lengths ahead of her, winning the heat and race, Agnes second, Phœnix Bell third, Theta fourth, Minnie fifth and Maggie Bruce sixth. Time, 1:49½. Had anything like an even start been made, Queen of the West would have beaten Agnes by six lengths, and made a second better time. The betting was largely in favor of Queen, all through, both at the pools on the previous evening, and on the track.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the Donovan Purse of $50, mile heats, three or more to fill. The following were the entries made:

West & Vaughan enter b g Bee Farris, three years old, by Melbourne; dam by imported Glencoe. Colors—Red and Green.

James Buchanan enters br f Chemisette, three years old, by Rogers; dam Alsion. Colors—Red and Red.

Merrill & Jackson enter b f Maggie Bruce, four years old, by Lexington; dam Alsion. Colors—Red and Red.

Chemisette had the pole, Bee Farris next, and Maggie Bruce outside. In the pools Chemisette was the favorite, Bee Farris being second choice.

FIRST HEAT.

At the tap Chemisette and Maggie Bruce leaped off, neck and neck, leading Bee Farris a half length. At the first quarter Bee drew ahead and lapped Chemisette, running neck and neck with her up to the half post, which they made in :53—Maggie Bruce being "way behind," and bets offered that she would be distanced. At the turn Chemisette led by a half length, maintaining her advantage down the home stretch and across the line, winning the heat in 1:49 and distancing Maggie Bruce. This was a very close heat, and considerable money changed hands on the result, Chemisette being the favorite.

SECOND HEAT.

Chemisette led off by a half length, which distance she rapidly increased up to the first quarter, at which point she had put fully eight lengths between her self and Farris. The two ran on this way to the half, where Farris rallied and gained considerably thence to the turn. Coming down the home stretch Farris did her level best, under whip and spur, but was unable to catch up with Chemisette, who gallopped under the string a length and a half ahead. Time, 1:55½.

SUMMARY.

Buchanan's Chemisette	1 1
West and Vaughn's Bee Farris	2 2
Merrill and Jackson's Maggie Burns	dist

THE THIRD RACE.

This race was anxiously looked forward to as *the* race of the meeting, and large amounts were staked upon the result, not only by the owners of the horses and racing men, but by outsiders. The pools in this race were also by far the heaviest of any that was run over the course during the week. Little Mack was the favorite in the pools by odds of five to one, on the previous evening; and Ontario the second choice. The race was for the Merchant's purse, $400; mile heats, three in five, with the following entries, to go in the order in which they are named:

A. Keene Richards and John Kilgour enter b k Kitty Free, three years old by imported Sheet Anchor; dam Brown Kitty, by Hiramgem. Colors—Silver Grey and white.

James Conlan enters ch h Little Mack, five years old, by Eclipse; dam by imported Weathergit. Colors—Blue and Blue, Orange sash.

S. Leonard enters ch f Ontario, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Lady Lancaster Color—Red and White.

E. Warwick enters ch Joe Johnston, aged, by Goodwood; dam Judy, by Sovereign. Colors—Red and Blue.

FIRST HEAT.

As usual in all cases in which he is a competitor, the impetuosity of Joe Johnston, and his desire to get the start, caused considerable difficulty in making a good start, several ineffectual attempts being made to get off, which only resulted in recalls and fretting the horses. A start was at length effected, Joe Johnston leading. The horses kept well together to the first quarter, which was made in :24. Joe still having the lead by a half to three-quarters of a length, Kitty Free being next. After passing the quarter Kitty got the lead and maintained it to the half; Ontario having closed up, was second, Mack being third, and Joe having dropped behind. In this position they made the turn, the race down the home stretch being between Little Mack and Kitty, Joe Johnston dropping steadily behind and Ontario maintaining the same relative position as at the half. Great excitement and enthusiasm was manifested as the horses neared the string; and as Little Mack crossed the line with Kitty at his throatlatch, loud and hearty cheering greeted them. Little Mack won the heat, Kitty second, Ontario third, and Joe Johnston fourth. Time: 1:47½.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses came up to the scratch again in splendid trim, Joe Johnston keeping and curveting in advance of his competitors, and making it almost impossible to get a start. The betting was about as in the former heat, on the race, with lively betting on the heat, the odds on Mack being much less than on the general result. At the send off Ontario got the lead, Kitty second, Johnston third, and Little Mack bringing up the rear; in which position they reached the first quarter, in 28 seconds. The second quarter made also very little change in the general position, and the half was made in 54. In the third quarter Joe Johnston drew up and ran a short distance, neck and neck with Ontario, Kitty holding her own. At the turn Ontario began to leave Joe, and increased the distance between them every jump, crossing the line three lengths ahead of him, winning the heat in 1:48, Kitty being third and Little Mack last.

THIRD HEAT.

The result of the second heat surprised the crowd generally, but the knowing ones took it coolly, and "went on with their suckerkilling" recklessly, betting the same odds on their favorite Little Mack. Gentlemen who thought they "knew horse" and had been betting heavily on the first heat, thought it time to hedge on this heat.

The horses got off together, all in a bunch, and kept so to the first quarter, where Kitty began to lag behind. At the half, Mack and Joe were running very close, Ontario dropping a little behind, and Kitty still lagging. At the turn, Ontario brushed up and passed Joe. The struggle dawn the home stretch was now between Little Mack and Ontario. On nearing the stand they were again and again greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and with the waving of handkerchiefs and veils. On crossing the string Little Mack led by three lengths, Ontario following and Joe Johnston third, and Kitty Free distanced. Time, 1:48½.

FOURTH HEAT.

The struggle was now becoming very exciting, and Joe Johnston stock commenced to look up, great hopes being placed upon his endurance and bottom. There were but three to go in this heat, and the odds were still heavily in favor of Little Mack. At the start Joe Johnston got the lead, Mack following and Ontario third. At the first quarter Ontario closed the gap between him and Joe, and between the quarter and half Little Mack also joined them, and the three ran beautifully together to bear the half, where Mack took the lead, Joe followed and Ontario fell behind. After reaching the turn, Ontario dropped steadily and Little Mack kept the lead, crossing the line a length ahead of Johnston, distancing Ontario, and winning the heat and race. Time, 1:51½.

SUMMARY.

Conlish's Little Mack	1 4 1 1
Warwick's Joe Johnston	4 2 2 3
Leonard's Ontario	2 3 3 2
Richards & Kilgour's Kitty Free	3 dis

Time, :47½, 1:48, 1:48½, 1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.

This race was mile heats for the Consolation Purse of $250, and was for horses that had not won during the meeting; $50 to go to second horse. The following were the entries made, to go in the order named:

S. Leonard enters ch h Rochester, four years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; dam Lady Lancaster; carries 90 pounds. Colors—Red and White.

Peter Mitchell enters blk h Pat Cleburne, by Hiawatha; dam Ella Gates; carries 85 pounds. Colors—Red and Red.

G. Warwick enters Transit, four years old, by Blenkwind; dam by imported Sovereign; carries 91 pounds. Colors—Red and Blue.

Richards & Kilgour enter b f Bettie Bay, three years old by imported Australian; dam Bettie Ward by Lexington; carries 85 pounds. Colors—Silver Grey and White stripe.

West & Vaughan enter Woodford Belle, by Lexington; dam Amanda Spotswood, by Glencoe; carries 91 pounds. Colors—Red and Green.

Wm. Brady enters b h Jack Gamble, five years old, by Jack Gamble; dam Mendora. Colors—Red and Green.

After several false starts the tap was given, and they got off beautifully, Bettie having a slight advantage at the start, out at the turn they bunched so closely that it was difficult to place them. The first quarter was made in 26 seconds, Bettie still leading, but on nearing the half mile post Rochester closed up with her, and they passed the half mile post in 53 seconds side by side. On nearing the third quarter post they were all bunched again, and in making the turn it was impossible to place them, and down the home stretch they came at a lively rate amidst yells from the crowd, Bettie Bay passing under the string fully two lengths ahead of the Belle, making it in 1:47½. This heat seemed to stimulate the backers of Bettie, and her stock run up at the pool stand to $75 against $25 for the field, outside bets being plentiful at even greater odds.

SECOND HEAT.

Again, after several recalls, they were sent off with a good start, Bettie again having the advantage. They passed the first quarter in 27 seconds, Bettie leading, the Belle close up and Rochester thundering at her heels; and at the half mile post Jack had passed Rochester and was neck and neck with Bettie, and both fairly flying from that point to the quarter post, Jack steadily gaining on her, while Rochester shot forward and passed the post almost neck and neck with him, leaving Bettie to keep company with Jack, Transit and the Belle; but after the turn was made and the home stretch was reached, Bettie began to show her mettle, and with her lengthened stride soon regained her old position, though Jack Gamble, thanks to his rider, stubbornly refused to yield the position he had straggled for; but it was evident that he was no match for her, and before reaching the distance stand she passed him like an arrow and come out fully a length ahead, in 1:47½, which, for beaten horses, is almost without a parallel.

SUMMARY.

Richard's and Kilgour's Bettie Bay	1 1
West and Vaughan's Woodford Belle	2 3
Warwick's Transit	3 2
Leonard's Rochester	4 4
Mitchell's Pat Cleburne	5 5
Brady's Jack Gamble	6 6

Time, 1:47½, 1:47½.

THE FIFTH RACE.

This was the third race on Friday's programme, and had been postponed on account of the lateness of the hour of closing the second race that day. It was mile heats for the Broom purse, $50, with the following entries, to go in the order named:

James Buchanan enters b f Mary McDonald, four years old, by Hunter's Glencoe; dam unknown. Colors—Fancy.

Thomas Patton enters h m Theta, four years old, by Vandal; dam Duchess du Berry. Colors—Fancy.

M. Glenwenter enters b c Faro, three years old, by Blenkwind; dam Jane Wilkins, (weighs ninety pounds. Colors, ——.

The betting was very spirited from the start, Mary McDonald being the favorite by four to one against the field.

FIRST HEAT.

At the start Mary had the lead, and kept it until the quarter post was reached, her rider holding her hard, and waiting for company, which he soon got, for before the half mile was reached Faro was keeping her company in splendid style, and maintained the position until the home stretch was reached, and then shot forward, passing under the string by nearly a length ahead. Time, 1:50. The result shook the confidence of the "sports" in their favorite, but they were loth to give her up, and she still sold at $25 to $20 against the field.

SECOND HEAT.

This heat was but a repetition of the first, Mary taking the lead, and maintaining it until the first quarter was reached, when Faro went to the front and held his own easily until the home stretch was reached, when the mare made a brush for him and kept him close company until near the stand, when Faro's rider gave him his head and he came out ahead by a length. Time: 1:52.

SUMMARY.

Glass' Faro	1 1
Buchanan's Mary McDonald	2 2
Patton's Theta	3 3

Time: 1:50, 1:52.

Thus closed the Fall meeting of the Memphis Racing Association—a meeting that will long be remembered by all who participated in it. It is memorable for many reasons—as being the first revival in our midst of the glorious sport of horse racing, which since the golden time "before the war" has been dead—for a week of pleasure and sport uninterrupted by adverse weather, or other circumstances,—as having been a meeting unmarred by a single quarrel, wrangle, accident, or other unpleasantness,—and last, as having furnished some very remarkable time, and splendid sport. All who visited us from abroad leave Memphis pleased with it, and feeling that the week that they have sojourned with us has been well spent. Racing men, owners of horses, go away with pockets well lined with the liberal purses offered, *and paid*, by the Association; the unsuccessful ones leave us impressed that they have had a fair showing, and it was *their* luck, not *our* fault, that they did not win. We wish them all, in saying good-bye, many a meeting like the one we have just enjoyed, and many a heavy purse for well run fields.

In conclusion, we return thanks in behalf of the members of the Press, to the officers of the Association, for the many courtesies extended to us by them during the arduous duties of the week; and we should be recreant and ungrateful did we forget in our thanks one who has at all times shown himself ready and anxious to attend to our creature comforts. We mean Marzorati (he of the Cosmopolitan restaurant), who, during the entire week, managed and got up the bounteous and elegant lunches which the officers of the Association were so generous as to provide for hungry judges, timers, reporters, and others of our ilk.

And so "good-bye" to "the Races."

FIFTH AVENUE SILK HAT.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

THE WISE FUND.

Subscriptions and Names of Subscribers.

Not Proceeds $780 30.

MEMPHIS, November 14, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: In presenting the accompanying list of subscribers to the "Wise Fund," I am directed by the gentlemen who were appointed a committee, by a resolution of the Irish Literary Association, to solicit subscriptions to the above fund, to sincerely thank those upon whom they called, for their courtesy and generosity in contributing to the above cause.

John Loague	100 00	Bernard Coll	$10 00
Thomas Fuerst	25 00	Patrick Gatens	10 00
G. A. Harson	10 00	Jere. Feilly	10 00
J. n Hollywood	5 00	Martin Kelly	5 00
James Reilly	5 00	Samuel Hursh	5 00
John O'Brien	2 50	John McNulty	3 00
Pierce Mitchell	3 00	Michael Gavin	10 00
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A. J. Rosch & Co	1 00	R. E. Clark	1 00
Jos. A. Grommaer	5 00	Gasch Hilgen	2 00
N. Shoo	1 00	Lucy Hamblin	50
P. Weller	1 00	Frank Cunes	50
P. H. Helarich	5 00	C. H. R. roco	5 00
John Reinberg	5 00	J. W. Wo kins	1 00
William Ryan	5 00	Patrick Dillon	1 00
J. J. O'Farrell	1 00	S. B. Lenkin	10 00
Major Cooper	20 00	Mrs. Hamilton	1 00
S. P. Brobetia	5 00	R. C. O'Brien	1 00
Peter Campbell	1 00	Jos. Mulcany	2 00
Hubach & Dash	1 00	I. Vernon	50
John Eagan	1 00	E. Washoger	50
L. Gaspel	5 00	L. Frost	1 00
James Baumann	1 00	J. M. Gibbons	1 00
H. K. Pierson	1 00	J. De Soto	1 00
Nathan Brothers	1 00	M. Cohen	2 00
John J. Weiler	1 00	Cohen & Freiberg	1 00
James Fagan	1 00	J. Fee Hamilton	1 00
E. P. Fontaine	1 00	H. Harder	1 00
Peebler & Bear	1 00	Klein	50
Peter Mayer	1 00	Wood & Sons	1 00
John P. Trezevant	5 00	C. Beuwinkle	1 00
Joseph Chambers	2 00	Charles L. Vy	1 00
John O'Connor	1 00	Wm. Sues	1 00
M. H. Reilly	2 00	D. C. Loeb	10 00
John Donovan	10 00	James Finnerty	5 00
George Sian	2 00	F. Lecire	3 00
Ben Eaman	5 00	Chas. Knap	2 00
Newton, Ford & Co	10 00	J. & J. Powers	10 00
Levy	5 00	George W. L.	5 00
Nicholas Finn	5 00	Tho s	5 00
A. B. Miller	1 00	F. W. Buttung-	
W. Walsh	2 00	ham	5 00
C. C. Burk	1 00	B. F. Catemore	1 00
W. H. Foster	5 00	Chris. Pidgeon	5 00
F. M. Cash	1 00	E. Cox	5 00
Philip Fleming	1 00	Capt. McManus	1 00
James Hanner	1 00	B. Lamagne	1 00
J. M. Keating	5 00	Martin	5 00

Am't collected by subscription	$691 50
" " sale of tickets	156 00
	$847 50
Less expences—rent of Hall, music and printing	147 50
Net proceeds	$700 30

Thanking you, Messrs. Editors, in behalf of the Irish Literary Association, for your sympathy and the aid rendered by your valuable journal in behalf of the "Wise Fund,"

I am, sirs, with great respect,

JOHN LOAGUE, President.
BERNARD COLL, Sec'y.

NEW SILKS just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros. no14 2t

THAT HAT.—New style, at Leidy & Co's., opposite the Square. no12 4t

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TOYS! TOYS!! AT WHOLESALE.—A full stock of Toys just received from Europe, and will be sold at New York rates, by Menken Brothers.

OUR FIREMEN.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

While the whole country is aroused upon the political "situation," and there are local discussions about "ritualism," and "circumcision," it seems to me a fair opportunity to intervene in behalf of a class of men, who without regard to either of these questions, are daily and nightly risking their lives in behalf of our families and our property. They receive the pitiful pay of sixty-five dollars per month (in city scrip, worth seventy-five cents on the dollar,) for sacrifices and exposure, that no good man of this town would undergo (or Alderman either) for five times the amount. And yet when appealed to, to enlarge the pay to seventy dollars, the Board of Aldermen refuse to do so; while they lavish thousands upon other enterprises and city matters not half so commendable. I know one instance in this city of a fireman, long connected with the department, who has never shirked his duty, and is now bed-ridden and helpless from disease contracted at a fire, and his claims are not allowed, or if allowed are so meager that it is only by the kindness of friends and brother firemen that he subsists. We should look to the interests of those gallant and brave men, who listen for the sound of the tocsin and obey its call, who guard helpless women and children, and preserve them from the destructive element.

NO FIREMAN.

LADIES' MINK FURS.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

D. ASTE & CO. are receiving every day, by express, the finest and most delicious Norfolk, Saddle Rock and Cherry Stone oysters in shell and cans. Call on them if you would encourage enterprise, and patronize the latest effort to compete with Baltimore. Southwest corner of Main and Union street.

WANTED.—A No. 1 cook, washer and ironer; a white woman with references. Apply to W. Y. Cirode, 450 Main street, Waldran block. 3t

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ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.—City, school and police scrip and county warrants in sums to suit tax payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

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ALL kinds of French and Hamburg embroideries. We defy competition.
RICE & ENGEL.

LADIES' SABLE CAPES.—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

SOUTHERN HOTEL.—On account of the large country patronage from DeSoto, Panola, Marshall and Tallahatchie counties, planters and their friends, also travelers by railroads and steamboats, we cannot take city boarders until further notice. We thank the numerous guests of the hotel for their liberal patronage. Rates reduced from $3 50 to $2 50 per day. [5t] J. S SMITH & Co.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—We will commence to sell on Tuesday evening, at two o'clock, a large and varied assortment of dry goods. Sale positive, at the Arcade.
3t M. C. CAYCE & CO.

Call at Herzog & Bro's. to get cheap goods. They have opened their new store, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

WE sell the latest and most elegant styles of ladies' cloaks, cheaper than any house in the city. RICE & ENGEL.

REV. J. W. ROGERS, AGAIN.

He will Deliver His last Address To-Day.

Ritualism at the Opera House for the Last Time.

About the Processional Cross Voted to the Bishop.

Letters from London Concerning the Matter.

Mr. Rogers is Yet Prepared to Answer for a Breach of the Canons of the Episcopal Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 15, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Wishing to retire, as much as possible, from the public view, (even in my own little sphere,) I shall deliver my last address this morning, in the Greenlaw Opera House, and ask, perhaps for the last time, space in your columns to set a matter plainly before your readers, regarding which I had suffered from misrepresentation.

I had stated, you may remember, some months since that a "Processional Cross" was *voted* the Bishop of Tennessee by the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the city of London. Some of the clergy, being the same who, in connection with the Bishop, prepared an article for me to sign, which was simply a retraction of the above, in which I should say "the above statement is *entirely erroneous;* the Bishop never did receive a Processional Cross, from St. Mary Magdalene," etc., though I had only said it was VOTED him.

Also, a correspondent of the APPEAL under the *nomme de plume* "Cosmopolite," who quoted in his article the *very text* from which the Bishop had preached in St. Mary Magdalene, characterized my statement as false.

The following from my wife and son, is a true and full history of the case:

"LONDON, October 20.

'My Dear Husband:

"Having rested ever since I wrote to dear sister this morning, I am almost well enough to write you of Harris' success in his visit to the clergy of St. Mary Magdalene. He called on several of the clergy who were not in, but those he did see all testified *positively* that there was a Processional Cross voted the Bishop. Harris will write you their names. Rev. Mr. Barnes went with him to the church and showed him a card tacked on the vestry door, the purport of watch was, as near as he can remember: 'All wishing to subscribe to the Processional Cross presented to Bishop Quintard (the Bishop of Tennessee), will send their donations to Mr. Dawson, No. 13 Westbourne Park;' so there can be no doubt about it."

Harris writes October 28th:

"*My Dear Papa:* I came to see Mr. Dawson in reference to the Processional Cross. He was very much astonished to hear of the controversy and that the bishop was opposed to Ritualism, inasmuch as he understood him to say that he was very much pleased with their services, and his firm impression was that the bishop said or intimated to Mr. West (the incumbent) 'Dust if a cross or pastoral staff—he did not know which—was voted him he would most thankfully accept it. However, no more than a guinea (twenty-one shillings) had been contributed towards it.'

"Mr. Wood, the Canadian clergyman, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal (he returns home to-morrow), was more astonished than Mr. Dawson, and said it was a great pity the bishop should have been guilty of such folly; that he was like another bishop who had officiated at St. Mary Magdalene on his return home prohibited the use of *candles, wafers, flowers,* etc., all of which, with the glorious services of the church, seemed to delight him so much while here. He said: 'I suppose Mr. West and the clergy admire the bishop for being such a high churchman, as they believed him, and voted him this Cross, never thinking that he would be ashamed to acknowledge it. (Adding) I myself contributed to it.'"

Thus, only to further my own veracity, without criminating any man on earth, I leave the matter where the *Bishop placed it, before the public,* humbly hoping that he had never heard of its being voted him, and that Mr. Dawson was mistaken in saying that the Bishop promised to accept it.

One word more. Believing my Bishop and nearly all his clergy would go heart and hand with me in such services as I had inaugurated, finding my straight forward truthfulness rebuked, standing alone in the surrounding darkness, and trusting but little to my humble abilities, I visited the holy altars daily in the only churches near me, opened) asking God for light and guidance. He overwhelmed me with a sense of my own insufficiency to carry out the plan of "corporate union with the church of Rome," which so many approved but feared to proclaim, I resolved to enter the arc though all the world should perish around me. But it is alike due to myself and the noble men and women who sustained my family in comfort, by their offerings and subscriptions, to say that I have not yet joined the Roman Catholic Church, but have acted without submission to her priesthood or any kind of conferences with them, before my renunciation, and that I am still amenable for trial, and will answer any indictments that might possibly be brought against me for a breach of canons in the Episcopal Church.

J. W. ROGERS.

STOCK SALE AT THE ARCADE.—The sale of fine draught horses will be continued on Monday and Tuesday. Bound to close out. No limits. Parties going away. 2t

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B LOWENSTEIN & BROS. offer great bargains in silks this week. no14 2t

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OSNABURGS—One hundred bales as sorted grades received by Menken Brothers. For sale at low rates by bale.

EDUCATION.—Every young man should have a good knowledge of accounts, write a good business hand, and be expert and accurate at figures. For acquiring such branches Loddin's Commercial College offers superior advantages.

ONE of the handsomest stores in the city is occupied by Herzog & Bro. They have moved into the house lately occupied by Eastland & Gilbert, and fitted it up most elegantly.

EVERY gentleman and lady of taste in our city should hear the lecture on Jerusalem to-morrow night by the Rev. R. A. Holland, of Ky., at the Greenlaw Opera House.

FOR MOUND CITY.—The steamer Geo. W. Cheek leaves five times

SUNDAY APPEAL.

WILD OATS.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Saw you the field by morning bright,
With fallow earth laid warm and light,
For human souls to sow aright
With precious seed.

Saw you the gay young sowers there,
Their careless hands so firm and fair,
Fling the wild oats everywhere,
Like harmless seed.

Heard you their loud, exultant shout,
As gold like rain fell round about,
Whilst garlands flung their sweetness out,
Above the seed.

Soft rippling notes from woman's tongue,
Made music as she lily sung,
And pearls from spiders' tents unstrung,
Amid the seed.

Saw you fair brows wreathed with the vine,
Above soft eyes whose gladness shine
Gathered their gladness over wine
As fell the seed.

The while, the sowers' footsteps gay
Trod down pale blossoms in their way,
And clinging vines went wild astray,
Through springing seed.

Only wild oats—a merry crop
'Twould grow, perchance—perchance 'twould top,
Without a harvest at its top.
'Tis fearful seed.

* * * * * * *

See you the reapers' nearing night,
With troubled faces worn and white,
Dim with remorse and wan with fright;
Yet must they reap.

See you the sickle rise and fall,
Through straw grain grown swart and tall,
'Mid poison creepers rank and thrall;
Yet must they reap.

The sun is down, the night is nigh,
Gray, solemn clouds o'er east the sky,
Presaging whirlwind by and by;
Yet must they reap.

Poor faded garlands lie about,
Accusing voices wail and shout,
And faces wronged from graves look out;
Yet must they reap.

From many a furrow gaping there
Rises some disregarded prayer,
(Oh, saddest fruit this earth can bear!)
Yet must they reap.

Too late! The reaper falls aghast,
Wild oats have ripened full and fast,
To crush him 'neath their weight at last.
The crop is reaped.

PATENT POISONS.

The Dangers of Cosmetics and Nostrums.

The New York *Medical Gazette* reveals some facts concerning patent poisons, beginning with a lavishly placarded preparation, wherein the palsying lead is disguised in rose water, as death is sometimes allegorically decked with roses. It has been said in satire that crime consists chiefly in being detected; and in this particular instance the proven guilt of the nostrum in question causes it to stand out with apparently exceptional turpitude; but if other substances with similar pretensions were brought to a strict trial, an equal verdict would be rendered against them. Lead forms the basis of the majority of cosmetics; pounded glass enters into the composition of some; and all, except the few which are bare-faced impostures, utterly failing their deceitful purpose, contain deleterious ingredients capable of inflicting lasting injury on those who happen to be a little more susceptible to the influence of poisons than the general mass. Within a few days, continues the *Gazette*, we have seen a case of cosmetic cauterization produced by a compound purporting to be made in Paris, but which, from the misspelling of its French name—from the fact that all the rest of its verbose label is in the vernacular—and from the further circumstance that it bears conspicuously upon its front, "External use," in deference to law—is in all probability a domestic imposture. This stuff being recommended to a lady as a "safe remedy" for freckles, she discovered that it removed the freckles by removing the skin also; in other words, its action was powerfully escharotic. Analysis showed that it consisted of corrosive sublimate, lead and camphor.

If we turn from applications destined for the face to those intended for the head—to hair "restorers," "renovators," "invigorators," etc., etc.—again we find lead in almost all; but instead of white, in these cases it is black. The The announcement that such a one's "unrivalled" preparation is not a dye, but gradually restores to the hair its pristine hue, may generally be understood as signifying that slow absorption of the poison is aimed at, rather than immediate local effect.

We have sufficient faith in human nature to believe that, in most instances, the vending of these and other poisonous mixtures arises from gross ignorance of their effects, rather than from criminal disregard for the life and health of others; but where such grave consequences are involved, a blunder becomes a crime, and ignorance cannot serve as an excuse. The law should interfere to protect the public from injury, whether arising from stupidity or design, by prohibiting unqualified persons from preparing or selling noxious substances, and by compelling all proprietors of "patent medicines," etc., to print on the label of every bottle, box and package, the name and proportional quantity of each ingredient.

The Language of the Handkerchief.

"The handkerchief, the handkerchief!" ejaculated the jealous Moor, and killed his loving Desdemona because she failed to respond. Fans and flowers have each their language, and why not handkerchiefs? No reason having been discovered it has transpired that handkerchief flirtations are rapidly coming into fashion. As yet, the "code of signals" is confined to a select few, but we do not intend that they shall enjoy the monopoly any longer, and accordingly publish the key. Our informant says that it may be used at the opera, theater, balls, and such places, but never in church; and we hope that this restriction will be observed, and are quite sure that it *won't*:

Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry.
Taking it by the center—you are too willing.
Dropping—we will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—indifference.
Drawing across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing through the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—yes!
Letting it rest on the left cheek—no!
Twirling it in the left hand—I wish to be rid of you.
Twirling it in the right hand—I love another.
Folding it—I wish to speak with you.
Over the shoulder—follow me.
Opposite corners in both hands—wait for me.
Drawing across the forehead—we are watched.
Placing on right ear—you have changed.
Letting it remain on the eyes—you are cruel.
Winding around forefinger—I am engaged.
Winding around third finger—I am married.
Putting it in the pocket—no more at present.

NEANDER'S SISTER.

A writer in an English magazine says of the sister of Neander:

This sister was a lively, chatty little woman, often very "loudly" dressed in the strangest mixtures of colors. Energetic and practical in character, she took an interest in all sorts of matters—in concerts, the opera, the fashions of the day, and so forth—things which scarcely had any existence for her brother. She also wrote poetry; and on some occasions she made the impression of a rather worldly-minded person. Her personal appearance was as Jewish as his. Her end of the table at the dinner party given every Sunday to young University teachers, students and friends, was generally a scene of the greatest merriment, while at her brother's end reigned the profoundest theological solemnity; and she used laughingly to say, "Here is the world, yonder is the Church." Her devotion to her brother's interests, however, and her care for his comfort and health, knew no bounds; indeed, she may be said to have sacrificed everything for him from the time when he was a schoolboy in Hamburg to the day of his death; and simply out of love to him, she declined several offers of marriage which were made to her. She survived him only four years, during which period her dearest occupation was to buy up all the portraits of "her August," of every kind, that she could get into her hands; and though she was almost deprived of her eyesight, she would sit hour after hour gazing at them, and at a little bust of him which stood on her table.

The Steam Plow in Egypt.

Our ideas of Egyptian agriculture are scarcely more lucid than "Egyptian darkness," and those whose imaginations have turned in that direction, probably see in their mind's eye little else than the well-regulated eccalabeous, in which thousands of eggs and a man to turn them are bottled up for three weeks, at a temperature of ninety-nine degrees, and gangs of dusky-hued and half-naked wretches passing water from one to the other from the muddy Nile to the sugar fields on the plains above.

Ten years ago this picture would have been more or less true, but the war of the rebellion in this country bravely changed affairs there as it did elsewhere.

The high price of cotton, consequent upon the cutting off of the American supply, caused attention to be given to the inundated lands on the banks of the Nile, and cotton culture was rapidly introduced there. At first everything worked well, but the introduction of an additional supply of working oxen from Europe was accompanied by the introduction of rinderpest, which carried off not only the foreign importations, but the home supply as well.

M. George Ville, who superintends the Emperor's experimental farm at Vincennes, and who has propounded new theories of fertilization which have excited more wonder than confidence among scientific agriculturists, thus describes the result:

At first confined to a few provinces, the pest gains ground and spreads like a vast conflagration. Oxen and buffalo die by hundreds, by thousands. The evil progresses constantly in extent and in intensity. The remains of the animals obstruct the canals and form floating islands in the Nile. And the price of cotton steadily advances.

They console themselves for the loss of the animals—the gold of the cotton will pay for all! But the plowing, the watering of the fields, the ginning of the cotton—without teams how can it all be done? In a few weeks the disorder became extreme. And then, that which neither good advice nor good example could have done, interest did.

The land in Egypt is a limitless plain, as uniform as the surface of a lake. It is a country predestined for the steam plow. Without delay England offers her machines; she sends them by the cargo and on credit.

They try, they hesitate, they feel their way; but the soil yields itself marvellously to the application of these implements. They become bolder; they familiarize themselves with the new machinery; they supplement it by the use of steam fire engines; and so well, that last year I saw, in the valley of the Nile, machine shops fitted up as in Europe for the repairing and keeping in order of the most formidable apparatus that agriculture has ever employed. I saw plowing done by steam engines of fifteen-horse power, accomplishing an average of a hectare (two and a half acres) per hour.

The men who work by day are at evening relieved by night-gangs, and the plow continues its work by the light of lamps with reflectors.

The plow is followed by rakes which form three ridges, eighty centimetres (about two feet) wide, on the top of which cotton is planted. Other machines are at work close by, converting the cotton-wood into faggots. Others dig canals; and all this machinery is kept in motion by steam, which is produced by coal brought from Newcastle and Marseilles.

The machines were coarsely made and were sold at an excessive price. But all of that was detail; the land was brought into cultivation and the cotton repaid everything with usury.

The Fellah made great eyes, struck with wonder and uneasy, he asked himself, not without apprehension, where all this was to end. But the profit was there real enough, represented by the shining pieces of gold; so, little by little, the light has entered his soul. His hesitation has ceased; he commences to use steam fire engines in his villages, and associations are being formed for the purchase of steam plows.

This description refers to 1865. This year the crop of cotton in Egypt is so large as to seriously affect the market.

At the last show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Messrs. John Fowler & Sons, of Leeds, were awarded the prize cup which had been offered by the Viceroy of Egypt for a ten-horse power steam plow, especially adapted for countries where repairs of machinery are not easily made—costing, all complete, about £700.

It is a startling thought, that under the shadow of the Pyramids, which carry us back to the earliest barbarous civilization, two hundred sets of steam plowing apparatuses are now in use in a country that is no better adapted for the improvement than our Western prairies, and among a people who are ignorant of the first principles of modern mechanics, an almost universal familiarity with which constitutes our chief claim to material supremacy.

A month ago there was an account published of the capture by brigands of a young English farmer, while he was working a steam plowing apparatus on his father's estate near Smyrna. He was rescued by the aid of the Ephesus railroad and telegraph company. Does the Star of Empire always "Westward wend its way?"

—Only 154 tons of coffee were exported from Havana during 1867.

AUTUMN.

The "Fat Contributor" speaks thus eloquently and sententiously of Autumn:

Autumn is here. It is also in various other places. We see its presence in the falling leaf, sere and yellow, hear it in the morning winds, and feel it in our bones those of us who are rheumatic. When the sun shines it is with a mellow warmth, even and steady as the love of a woman of forty-five. The great luminary and beneficent dispenser of heat and sunstroke during the summer months, is toned down now to "a temperance that gives it smoothness." It looks mildly at us through its Indian summer spectacles, and its glance no longer scorches.

It was very kind and very magnanimous in the Indians not to take their summer with them, when they were driven from their country far beyond the R. mountains (over which an R line railroad is now being constructed.) It will soon be about the only relic remaining of that once pow(wow)erful race, unless we except "Injun meal."

A Brave Southern Woman.

Miss Piney W. Forsyth, announces herself as publisher of the Liberty, Mississippi, *Advocate*, in the thirty-fifth number of the thirty-third volume of that paper, dated Oct. 19th. She says:

During the past twelve years the entire work of the office has been performed by the members of the family; four of the five children having become practical printers, two of whom are daughters. In assuming the position of a Publisher of a Newspaper, I am embarrased with the apprehension that it may be assumed by some of my friends that I am passing beyond the legitimate sphere which conventionalism has assigned to my sex; but being born and bred in a printing office, and from early childhood having devoted myself to the noble profession by engaging practically in the work, making myself fully conversant with all the details of the business, knowing no other employment by which to secure a livelihood for myself and a support for my father in his enfeebled and declining years, and scorning to become an idler in these days of our country's dreadful need, I am emboldened to take the position, and trust that I will be able to discharge the duties connected with it to the profit and satisfaction of the patrons of the *Advocate*.

Saving.

A man is very apt to deceive himself into the idea that he cannot save, and it is of no use attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accummulating, if he forms it at all, to the happy period when he shall be in better circumstances. His circumstances do, perhaps, improve; but his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and re-resolving, until he is at last surprised by some sudden calamity, which deprives him even of his ordinary wages, or by death, which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world. Did any man, we would ask, experience a falling off in his income, even so much as a dollar in a week? Many will answer they have. Did they continue to live at a reduced rate? They reply, we did so—we were compelled to do it. Very well: and pray what is the difference between being compelled to live a dollar a week cheaper, and compelling yourself to do it? Or, suppose stationary wages and a rising produce market—did you not find that, although bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still continued to make your income procure something like the usual exhibition of victuals? You answer yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food, and laying it by for accummulating, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear that if you had the fortitude and strength of character to make the saving as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore, no excuse to present for not saving it except that you are too weak-minded to abstain from using money that is in your power.

Thieves Among the Military.

The London correspondent of the Wiltshire paper tells a most extraordinary story. He says:

"I have a word to say about a grievous scandal which is well known to military men, though scarcely to civilians. There is a certain militia regiment, coming from the east end of London, whose martial appearance is lamentable. The privates are for the most part costermongers and thieves. When out for training, they pick each others' pockets mercilessly; they rob their officers of watch and chain, and such-like valuables; and when they receive their pay the paymaster has to keep them at a distance while each man comes forward separately to receive his money, or the regiment would seize the treasure *en bloc* and rush off with it. Latterly, the men who had been standing in the front rank during several days' drill came forward and declared that they would no longer do so, as their comrades behind them stole everything from them. On another occasion, when they happened to be out for their month's training, during an event which brought a large number of persons into the London streets, one of the privates demanded leave, and on being refused by his commanding officer, insisted that he must have it, because he would be otherwise £5 out of pocket. Being asked how he could make so large a sum in a single day, he admitted, without hesitation, that he was a professional thief, and could not afford to lose such a day's harvest as that. Some weeks ago, this precious regiment was down at Aldershot, and took to quarreling with another militia regiment. The fight began to grow serious, and at last it was necessary to call out a regiment of lines'-men, and separate these combatants."

The Name of Iowa.

It is said that the Indians who made the word and alone knew its definition, pronounced Iowa as if spelled E-O-Wah-putting heavy stress on the ending syllable; and they say it does not mean "beautiful land," as has been generally and poetically imagined, but has a meaning equally as poetical and far more substantial: "An *Always* Home." That is, a home pretty much forever, or as long as you desire it. We accept the amendment, and pass it over to the public for a third reading—*Des Moines Register*.

—There were 7,716,802 pounds of tobacco exported from Havana in 1867.

—The production of white lead in the United States last year was 18,000 tons.

THE RESULT.

How the States Have Voted

The following statement shows the result in the electoral ticket at the recent Presidential election:

FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Alabama	8	Louisiana	7
Arkansas	5	Maryland	7
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Georgia	9	New York	33
Kentucky	11	Oregon	3
Total			93

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

California	5	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Florida	3	Nevada	3
Illinois	16	North Carolina*	9
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina*	6
Massachusetts	12	Tennessee	10
Michigan	8	Vermont	5
Minnesota	5	West Virginia	5
Missouri	11	Wisconsin	8
Total			241

*Probably.

RECAPITULATION.

For Seymour and Blair	93
For Grant and Colfax	241
Not permitted to vote, (Mississippi, 7; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10)	23
Total electoral vote	357
Majority for Grant and Colfax	108

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Senate.

[Radicals in roman; †Democrats in italic.]
PRESIDENT—Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.
SECRETARY—George C. Gorham, of California.

	Term Ex.		Term Ex.
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
Lot M. Morrill	1869	*David T. Patterson*	1869
W. P. Fessenden	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
NEW HAMPSHIRE		LOUISIANA.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	W. P. Kellogg	1871
J. W. Patterson	1873	John S. Harris	1873
VERMONT.		FLORIDA.*	
Geo. F. Edmunds	1869	A. S. Welch	1869
Justin S. Morrill	1873	T. W. Osborne	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		ARKANSAS.	
Charles Sumner	1869	Alex. Macdonald	1869
Henry Wilson	1871	Be. J. Rice	1871
RHODE ISLAND.		OHIO.	
Wm. Sprague	1869	Benj. F. Wade	1869
H. B. Anthony	1871	John Sherman	1873
CONNECTICUT.		INDIANA.	
James Dixon	1869	*T. A. Hendricks*	1869
Orin S. Ferry	1875	O. P. Morton	1873
NEW YORK.		ILLINOIS.	
E. D. Morgan	1869	Richard Yates	1871
Roscoe Conklin	1873	Lyman Trumbull	1873
NEW JERSEY.		MICHIGAN.	
F. T. Frelinghuysen	1869	Zach. Chandler	1869
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Jacob M. Howard	1871
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Chas. R. Buckalew	1869	*James R. Doolittle*	1869
Simon Cameron	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
DELAWARE.		MINNESOTA.	
James A. Bayard	1869	Alex. Ramsey	1869
Willard Saulsbury	1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
MARYLAND.		IOWA.	
Wm. P. Whyte	1869	Jas. W. Grimes	1871
George Vickers	1873	James Harlan	1873
WEST VIRGINIA.		MISSOURI.	
P. G. Van Winkle	1869	J. S. Fowler	1869
Waitman T. Willey	871	Chas. D. Drake	1874
NORTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
J. C. Abbott	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
John Pool	1873	Sam'l C. Pomeroy	1873
SOUTH CAROLINA.		NEBRASKA.	
Thos. J. Robertson	1871	Thos. W. Tipton	1869
F. A. Sawyer	1873	John M. Thayer	1871
GEORGIA.		NEVADA.	
Joshua H. Hill	1874	Wm. M. Stewart	1869
H. V. M. Miller	1871	James W. Nye	1874
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	John Conness	1869
Wm. Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
KENTUCKY.		OREGON.	
Thos C. McCreery	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873

*Abijah Gilbert has been elected Senator from Florida for the term commencing March 4, 1869, and ending March 4, 1875.

RECAPITULATION.

Radicals 55; Democrats 13; total 68.

[Of the Legislatures elected this fall, those of the following States will each choose a United States Senator: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nevada. The present Senators whose terms expire are: Edwin D. Morgan, Charles Sumner, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Zachariah Chandler, James R. Doolittle, Alexander Ramsey, John B. Henderson and Wm. M. Stewart.]

The House of Representatives.

[Democrats in italics; Radicals in roman.]

MAINE.
1 John Lynch. 4 John A. Peters.
2 Samuel P. Morrill. 5 Eugene Hale.
3 James G. Blaine.

VERMONT.
1 Chas. W. Willard. 3 W. C. Smith.
2 Luke P. Poland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 James Buffington. 6 Nathaniel P. Banks.
2 Oakes Ames. 7 George S. Boutwell.
3 Gilbert Twitchell 8 George F. Hoar.
4 Samuel Hooper 9 Wm. B. Washburn.
5 Benjamin F. Butler. 10 Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 Thomas A. Jenekes. 2 Nathan F. Dixon.

NEW YORK.
1 *Henry A. Reeves.* 17 Wm. A. Wheeler.
2 *John G. Schumaker.* 18 Stephen Sanford.
3 *Henry W. Slocum.* 19 Charles S. Knapp.
4 *John Fox.* 20 Addison H. Laflin.
5 *John Morrissey.* 21 Alex. H. Bailey.
6 *Samuel S. Cox.* 22 John C. Churchill.
7 *Harvey C. Calkins.* 23 Denis Mc Carthy.
8 *James Brooks.* 24 George W. Cowles.
9 *Fernando Wood.* 25 Wm. H. Kelsey.
10 *Clarkson N. Potter.* 26 Geo. H. Hotchkiss.
11 *George W. Greene.* 27 Hamilton Ward.
12 *Chas. Wheaton* 28 Noah Davis, jr.
13 *John A. Griswold.* 29 John Fisher.
14 *Stephen L. Mayham.* 30 David S. Bennett.
15 Addison H. Tanner. 31 Porter Sheldon.
16 Orange Ferriss.

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore. 4 *Philip Rafferty.*
2 *Charles Haight.* 5 *Orestes Cleveland.*
3 *John T. Bird.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Samuel J. Randall.* 13 Ulysses Mercur.
2 Charles O'Neill. 14 John B. Packer.
3 *John Moffat.* 15 *Robert J. Holdeman.*
4 William D. Kelley. 16 J. lin Cessna.
5 *John M. Keading.* 17 David M. Mu rell.
6 *John D. Stiles* 18 Wm. H. Armstrong.
7 Washington Townsend. 19 George W. Scofield.
8 *J. Lawrence Getz.* 20 Geo. W. Gi fillan.
9 O. J. Dickey. 21 Glenni W. Scofield (vac)
10 Henry L. Cake. 22 J mes T. Negley.
11 Darwin Phelps. 23 James K. Moorhead.
12 *Geo. W. Woodward.* 24 James B. Donley.

DELAWARE.
1 *Benjamin T. Briggs.*

MARYLAND.
1 *Samuel Hambleton.* 4 *P. Hammil.*
2 *Stevenson Archer.* 5 *Frederick Stone.*
3 *Thomas Swann.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *David A. Barnes.* 5 *Lovingston Broun.*
2 David Heaton 6 *Francis E. Schoner.*
3 Oliver H. Dockery. 7 *Plato Durham.*
4 John T. Dewees.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Benj. F. Whitmore. 3 *J. P. Reed.*
2 *R. W. Seymour.* 4 *W. D. Simpson.*

FLORIDA.
1 *Wm. D. Barnes.*

GEORGIA.
1 *A. H. Hansell.* 5 *Wm. H. Mallon.*
2 *Nelson Tift.* 6 *Weir Boyd*
3 *Hugh Buchanan.* 7 *P. B. M. Young.*
4 *Thomas G. Lawson.*

LOUISIANA.
1 *Louis St. Martin.* 3 *Adolphe Bailey.*
2 *Caleb S. Hunt* 4 *Michael Ryan.*
Caleb S. Hunt. (vac) 5 *Geo. W. McCraine.*

ARKANSAS.
1 Logan H. Roots.* 3 *L. B. Nash.*
2 *A. A. C. Rogers.*

TENNESSEE.
1 Robert R. Butler. 7 Isaac R. Hawkins.
2 Horace Maynard. 8 *Jno. W. Leftwich.*
3 William B. Stokes. John B. Rogers, (at
4 *G. A. Shed.* large.)
5 Wm. F. Prosser. T. A. Hamilton (short
6 Samuel M. Arnell. term.)

KENTUCKY.
1 *Laurence S. Trimble.* 6 *Thomas L. Jones.*
2 *Wm. M. Stevenson.* 7 *James B. Beck.*
3 *Jacob S. Golladay.* 8 *George M. Adams.*
4 *J. Proctor Knott.* 9 *John M. Rice.*
5 *Boyd Manchester.*

OHIO.
1 *Philip W. Strader.*† 11 John T. Wilson.
2 J. b E. Stevenson. 12 *Philip Van Trump.*
3 Robert C. Schenck. 13 *Geo. M Morgan.*
4 Wm. Lawrence. 14 Martin Welker.
5 *Wm. Mungen.* 15 Ed. H. Moore.
6 John A. Smith. 16 John A. Bingham.
7 James A. Williams. 17 Jacob A. Ambler.
8 John Beatty. 18 Wm. H. Lipson.
9 *R. R. Dickinson.*† 19 James A. Garfield.
10 *Truman H. Hoag.*

INDIANA.
1 *Wm. E. Niblack.* 7 Goodlove S. Orth.
2 *Michael G. Kerr.* 8 Daniel D. Pratt.
3 *Wm S. Holman.* 9 John P. C. Shanks.
4 Geo. W. Julian.† 10 W. E. Williams
5 John Coburn. 11 Jasper Packard.
6 *Daniel W. Voorhies.*†

MICHIGAN.
1 Fernando C. Beaman. 4 Thomas W. Ferry.
2 Wm. L. Stoughton. 5 Omar D. Conger.
3 Austin Blair. 6 Randolph Strickland.

WISCONSIN.
1 Halbert E. Paine. 4 *Charles A. Eldridge.*
2 Benj. F. Hopkins. 5 Philetus Sawyer.
3 Amasa Cobb. 6 C. C. Washburne.

MINNESOTA.
1 M. S. Wilkinson. 2 *Eugene M. Wilson.*

IOWA.
1 Geo. W. McCrary. 4 Wm. Loughridge.
2 Wm. Smyth. 5 Frank W. Palmer.
3 Wm. B. Allison. 6 Charles Pomeroy.

ILLINOIS.
J. A. Logan (at large) 7 Jesse H. Moore.
1 Norman B. Judd. 8 Shelby M. Cullom.
2 E. F. Farnsworth. 9 *Thos W. Novelty.*
3 E. B. Washburne. 10 *Albert G. Burr.*
4 John B. Rawley. 11 *Samuel S. Marshall.*
5 Eben C. Ingersoll. 12 John R. Eden.
6 Burton C. Cook. 13 *John M. Crebs.*

KANSAS.
1 S. Clarke.

MISSOURI.
1 *Erastus Wells.* Vacancy—J. H. Stove
2 G. A. Finkelburg. 6 *James Shields.*
3 *Jas. R. McDermick.* 7 John F. Asper.
4 *C. B. McAfee* 8 John F. Benjamin.
5 Samuel S. Burdett. 9 *Wm. F. Switzler.*

NEBRASKA.
1 John Taffe.

CALIFORNIA.
1 *Samuel B. Axtell.* 3 *Chancellor Hartson.*
2 Aaron A. Sargent.

NEVADA.
Thomas Fitch.

OREGON.
1 *J. S. Smith.*

COLORADO TERRITORY.
1 Allen A. Bradford.

MONTANA TERRITORY.
1 *James M. Cavanaugh*

IDAHO TERRITORY.
1 *J. K. Shafer.*

DAKOTAH AND WYOMING TERRITORIES.
1 S. L. Spink.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.
1 J. Francisco Chavez.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.
1 John N. Goodwin.

*Probably. †Dead. ‡Contested.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats, 88; Republicans, 127, including the Congressmen at large from Tennessee, whose admission is a matter of doubt.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 14, 1868.

FINANCE.

There was no difference between this and other Saturdays which have faded away in the caverns of the past. Depositing and checking went on steadily, while an occasional big cotton buyer would walk in and through private passages not known to the uninitiated; would disappear from view, to turn up again inside the counter, where the question of "exchange" was no doubt the subject which was so earnestly poured into the ear of Cashier or President, as the case might be. "Commence checking on Monday," we presume, ended that buyer's troubles, and he would give way to another, who was probably upon the same business, or mayhap his place would be taken by some hungry reporter, who, (not being interested in the question of exchange, except so far as it would satisfy his readers to know of the fluctuations in the market,) would ask his stereotyped questions and receive perhaps equally as stereotyped replies. The offerings of cotton bills yesterday were very fair at some houses, and others again were unable to get all they wanted. Rates are therefore irregular. A few of our banking houses have regular customers, who are not led away by easier rates, which frequently can be obtained elsewhere, because they know that at no matter what time their bills are presented, and frequently a day or two before they have been received, the bank has advanced them the currency wherewith to purchase cotton and fill orders received by telegraph.

While, therefore, a large amount of bills were taken to-day at ½@¾ discount on all points East, there were transactions at ¾@1 discount. All Eastern drafts are sold at par, with occasional exceptions for large amounts.

The demand for Exchange is very good indeed, and comes from dry goods, shoe and clothing dealers, and to some extent from grocery houses.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 134¼ and closed at 134⅝. There is an active demand for coin here, and our dealers have, in many instances, purchased in New York for shipment to this point. All lots offered are taken at 134¼ @135c; selling at 135¼@136c. A sale of $15,000 was reported between dealers early in the day at 135c.

City Bonds are about as they were yesterday. An offer of 52c for a small lot was refused, the holder wanting 53c. We could learn of no sales.

City Scrip has presented no change to note. There is a good demand from dealers at 80@81c, but none offered. Selling at 83@85c to tax-payers in large and small amounts.

County Warrants are firm, with a large speculative demand at 75c. There is very little of this scrip held by outsiders. Brokers and dealers in it have succeeded in absorbing all that has not been taken in for taxes, and the taxpayer who has yet to buy will find it advancing daily. We quote dealers' rates 76@80c, with a few sales among street operators at 75c.

Police and School Scrip are firm and unchanged.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened dull, with a downward tendency—Uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 11d—and at the close was easier but not quotably lower. Sales 8000 bales.

The New Orleans market was unsteady at the opening, and at 2 p m. it was dull and tending downwards—Middlings, 23½@23¾c.

The New York market opened dull, with holders anxious to realize but prices nominally unchanged. At noon holders were still anxious—Low Middlings, 23c. At 2 p.m. it was dull and heavy, but holders, to effect sales, were unwilling to make concessions. At the close the market was dull and prices lower—Low Middlings, 22½c; Uplands, 24c; Orleans, 24½c; Good Middlings, 25½c. Sales 1000 bales. Receipts for the week 8000 bales. Gross receipts 24 600 bales. Week's sales 18,000 bales. Exports since September 1st, 53,000 bales. Stock 24 000 bales. Receipts at all United States ports 74,000 bales. This shows an increase in the receipts at New York of 1000 bales over last week. An increase of 4000 in stock and 2000 increase in receipts at all ports.

Our market has been quiet and weak, though holders were not disposed to concede to the ideas of buyers, who wanted good style Middlings at 22c. Several odd lots were, however, sold at that figure, and we heard of sby Middlings going as low as 21½c, but not any regular tables. We quote as follows, holders asking our outside quotations:

Ordinary	20	@20½
Good Ordinary	21	@21½
Low Middlings	21½	@21¾
Middling	22	@22½
Strict Middlings	23	@23½
Good Middlings	23½	@24

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, November 14, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,942	
Received previously	67,192	69,034
		69,081
Exported to-day	1,808	
Exported previously	57,493	58,301
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		9,720
Week's Receipts		11,287
Week's Exports		11,657

TRADE.

Business to-day was fair and stocks are better. Bulk meats are seen at various places along Front and Union streets, and the demand for them is growing. We quote Clear Sides at 17@17½c; Shoulders, 13@13½c. Bacon is some weaker; sales were reported at 19@19½c for Clear Sides in lots, but by the cask sales are made at 19½c. Corn is very dull. Several lots, amounting in the aggregate to about 2000 sacks, shelled, are now on the levee, and holders offered to sell at 80c, but dealers were not disposed to buy at over 75c.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has the following on the subject of a river and marine shipping association. It is a subject of much importance to Memphis, and we give it entire:

The slander upon the peace of our city, and the facilities offered for shipping and receiving by rail from the territory which once belonged exclusively to New Orleans, have rendered necessary a system of business proper to counteract it. This implies that we must favor all through trade. To those who may not have read or remembered the argument on this point, it may be repeated. Through trade reduces the cost of our home trade out and in, by increasing the tonnage and so reducing the rate of ocean and river freights. It has other incidental advantages which are all summed in the axiom that "through freights are better than no freights." If we can secure a consignment to our city let us take it. If we cannot, the next best thing we can do is to make that through freight help to bring home consignments to our city. We have stated the impediments to our through trade to consist:

1. Charges of insurance, way and port charges and Custom House delays. There is, however, another cause, which relates to the navigation interests themselves.

It is a want of connection between the river and sea going craft. Let us give an example. A river barge or steamer brings a cargo of wheat or flour for foreign or coastwise shipment. The flour must be consigned to a war-house. There are about fifteen items of charge on this flour, amounting in round numbers to at least twenty five cents a barrel. The transfer is attended with more or less delay, but the chief obstacle to the trade consists in the want of a proper understanding between the shipping interests which conduct these exports. Suppose this cargo arrives when there is very little empty tonnage, as must be always the case during the cotton season. There is a great temptation to the ocean shipping agent to raise the rates on the river boat or barge. When this division of the through freight comes to be made, the ocean vessel gets the larger share, and the river vessel may even sustain a loss. We may here state that a river steamboat recently brought down a lot of flour on a through bill of lading to Boston. The coast vessel that took the flour charged so much for the service that the river steamboat which had signed the bill, actually paid the ocean steamer $12 more than she received for bringing the cargo from St. Louis to New Orleans. Thus the river steamboat paid twelve dollars premium for the privilege of carrying that cargo.

Perhaps the shipping agent congratulated his owners when he reported the contract, but when the news of those rates reached St. Louis, it naturally had a tendency to discourage further shipments, and if the same agent shall have occasion to apologize to his owners because their vessels may be hereafter detained in port for want of freights, it will be but a natural consequence of an unwise policy. It is perfectly obvious that if the river craft do not bring freights to New Orleans, the ocean vessels cannot carry it away. It is equally plain that if the ocean vessels do not bring freights of merchandise to our port, the river craft must run back empty. Why, then, cannot these interests come together in council? Let them inquire whether it is possible to constitute a business that will go on all the year, instead of being limited to the cotton season, annually becoming shorter, by reduction of receipts and by steam shipments.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Weather clear and warm during the day, with nights cool and smoky. The river is rising at this point steadily, and the swell from above has barely reached us as yet. It is quite probable, however, that it will go up more than a couple of feet more, as a decline has set in at all points above. The fall at Cairo yesterday amounted to three inches. The very latest news will, however, be found in our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Julia, St. Louis.
" Peoria City, St. Louis.
" Will S. Hays, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, Louisville.
" Mayflower, White river.
" Guidon, St. Louis.
" Ruth, Cairo.

Departures.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Peoria City, New Orleans.
" Mayflower, White river.
" Ruth, New Orleans
" Commercial, Vicksburg.
" Emma Floyd Cincinnati.

In Port.

Guidon, Ozark, W. S. Hays, Argonaut, Agnes, John Kilgour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was active on the levee today, and a goodly array of packets lined our wharf.

Mr. Ben W. Clark, the newly appointed treasurer of the St. Louis Packet Company, arrived on Friday, and yesterday assumed the duties of his office on the wharfboat. Young, full of energy, and possessing all the qualities which render a man popular and esteemed among those with whom he is thrown in contact, we predict for Mr. Clark a pleasant sojourn in our midst, which, we hope, may be extended to a green old age. Ben, you are welcome to Memphis.

The Underwriter came up yesterday with the Mollie Hambleton, recently sunk in St. Francis river, in tow. Capt. Dugan arrived alongside the Mollie at noon on Tuesday, and after all his bulkheads were built set his pumps to work raising her in one hour and thirty minutes. This is quick work, but just such as Dugan is capable of accomplishing. He started on his return to Memphis Thursday night. The log tore away the Mollie's hull on her larboard side, opposite her boilers